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Navy Plans 127 New Subs; West Africa's Rising Role; School for Bomb Handling

The World's Day—June 9, 1942

Washington: 127 New Subs on Navy Program

Construction of 127 new submarines, 51 in the fiscal year beginning July 1, with 76 scheduled for the next year, is planned by the Navy, testimony before the Senate Deficiency Appropriations Committee disclosed.

A 10-minute recorded address by President Roosevelt in observance of United Nations Day will be carried over the nationwide system of the Blue Network Sunday, beginning at 5:50 p. m., it was announced at New York.

An appropriation of $73,467,300 for operation of the War Production Board during the 1943 fiscal year was asked of Congress by President Roosevelt.

A Senate plan to allow the Maritime Commission to use $20,000,000 of its funds for construction of towboats and barges to haul gasoline up the Atlantic Coast through the inland waterway was rejected by the House.

A Senate appropriation of $44,500,000 for operation of the Food Stamp and school lunch program was retained by a joint conference committee in a $680,000,000 farm appropriation bill which was returned to the House for votes on other disputed sections.

Rationing of cocoa, tea, and coffee is "quite likely," but rationing of clothes is not expected this year, Joseph L. Weiner, of the War Production Board, declared. [Woman's Page.]

Use of whatever vessel is available for extension of operations of the Inland Waterways Corporation to the Atlantic seaboard was suggested by Senator Pepper (D) of Florida, to the Senate Commerce Committee to relieve the petroleum shortage in the East.

Secretary Hull said the United States is distributing gasoline and oil supplies to Latin America on a basis of proportionate and equal treatment and that the problem is mainly one of shipping.

Europe: Swinton in Charge of West African Area

Viscount Swinton was appointed British resident minister in charge of West African colonies, with the rank of war cabinet member, it was announced in London. [Page 6.]

Picked Spanish troops and cavalry units and a military band which played "The Star-Spangled Banner" took part in a ceremony in which United States Ambassador Carlton J. H. Hayes presented his credentials to Generalissimo Francisco Franco in Madrid.

Executions in Germany are taking place at the rate of 10 a day, and seven Germans were executed in Berlin June 7 for high treason, according to Swedish radio reports picked up by CBS.

Yugoslav guerrilas routed an Italian military formation in a battle near Betrovatch, during the early days of June it was disclosed by the Moscow Radio.

Reichsführer Hitler termed Reinhard Heydrich "one of our martyrs" in a surprise appearance from his headquarters on the eastern front to the state funeral in Berlin for the former Prague Gestapo chief. Dr. Emil Hacha, President of the Czech Protectorate, and his entire Cabinet arrived for the ceremony in a special train.

A request for release from prison by Guy La Chambre, former French Air Minister, for reasons of health, has been refused by the Riom Supreme Court, it was reported in the Paris Press.

New England: School Teaches Bomb Handling

One hundred twenty police, firemen, and civilian defense workers attended nation's first school to teach handling of unexploded bombs. [Details and picture: Page 2.]

T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, and eight others were given honorary degrees at Yale Commencement while George P. Day, University Treasurer for 32 years, retired. [Page 2.]

Fingerprinting of 24 executives of New England bakeries became a possibility as they pleaded not guilty to Government charges of conspiracy to violate anti-trust laws. [Page 2.]

Largest group of Greater Boston men to leave for Army aviation Cadet training given official send off. [Page 5.]

Weekday religious instruction by church teachers may be given pupils in nine elementary Boston schools beginning Oct. 1. [Page 5.]

National: Air Field Strike Ended by U. S. Plea

An all-day strike of 250 union electricians that had delayed construction on the Floyd Bennett Field at Brooklyn, N. Y., a vital link in Atlantic coastal defense, ended by Government request. [Page 7.]

Far East: Ford Plant Flouted Japanese Law

The Ford Motor Company in Yokohama, a Japanese-incorporated subsidiary of the Detroit plant and presumably now seized by the Japanese, was fined 15,000,000 yen (about $3,450,000) for violation of Japanese foreign currency laws, according to a relayed radio dispatch from Tokyo.

The War: China Gets United Nations Fliers

China: American and British air force units were reported to have arrived in China.

RAF: Approximately 450 British planes raided Ruhr area of Germany and attacked targets in France and Holland.

Libya: British troops repulsed another heavy Axis assault on Bir Hacheim.

Midway Island: No further word was received on United States-Japanese sea battle.

Tokyo: Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo was received by Emperor Hirohito for a report on the war.

Russia: Russians claimed success in halting continuing Nazi attempts to storm Sevastopol.

Intercity Bus Control in ODT

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation took war-time control today over all of the nation's intercity bus operations, ordering present routes frozen, competitive service pooled, and all express service discontinued. The order is effective July 1.

After that date, ODT directed, no intercity buses may be operated "for the primary purpose" of serving golf courses, athletic fields, race tracks, theaters, dancing pavilions, or "other places conducted primarily for the purpose of amusement or entertainment."

An ODT spokesman said this would affect bus service to beaches and other resorts provided the buses were used primarily to take passengers to such places.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, June 9, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	17
Editorials	18
Education Page	13
Entertainment Timetable	4
Financial Pages	14-16
Garden Column	9
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	8
The Home Forum	10
The Power of Expression (With Danish Translation)	
Today's Woman	12
Tourabouts	9
Vermont Letter	4

Weather Predictions

RAIN WARM FAIR COLDER — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Bike 'Built for Two' Proves Handy in '42

By the Associated Press

Marblehead, Mass., June 9

Pedaling a 40-year-old bicycle "built for two," Mr. and Mrs. Everett E. Bates, Jr., of Springfield, traveled 110 miles, in two hitches, to pass their two weeks vacation here with relatives.

They pedaled from Springfield to Shrewsbury the first day and from Shrewsbury to Marblehead the second day.

Drive Against Isolationists Opens in Maine

Renomination of Oliver for Congress facing stiff opposition from within and without G. O. P.

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, June 9—For the second time since Pearl Harbor outmoded insularity in American foreign policy, a New England isolationist Congressman may withdraw to private life.

Political leaders in this "Down East" section of the country, nearest to the European war zone, believe James C. Oliver (R), Representative from Southern Maine since 1936, may have to give up his seat like Representative George H. Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts.

Like Mr. Tinkham, Mr. Oliver is facing formidable opposition both from within and without his own party. Many of his ardent followers are protesting against his pre-war voting record on preparedness measures.

Opposed by Hale

Within his own party, a campaign to prevent his renomination at next Monday's primaries is being waged by Robert Hale, Portland attorney and former Speaker of the State House of Representatives, who lost to Mr. Oliver by 7,000 votes two years ago.

Mr. Hale seeks the nomination on a platform tantamount to "I told you so," for, two years ago, he was predicting Japanese aggression in the Dutch Indies and urging all aid to Britain and France short of war, plus a vigorous re-armament program of our own.

Representative Oliver, however, has marked the intervening years by votes against the Lend-Lease Bill and against preparedness measures such as the Selective Service Act and the arming of American merchant vessels.

From the shipyards of Bath to the farms of Oxford County, Mr. Hale has been pressing his attack on Representative Oliver's record throughout the First Congressional District. Over the radio and through personal visits, he has taken this message:

Hitler First Issue

"Ever since April, 1940, I have publicly insisted that the destruction of Hitler was the first issue before the American people. I predicted that Hitler would attack us if he could; and now he has attacked us. I urged an all-out policy of arming ourselves and aiding the Allies fighting Hitler. This was the policy which Congress adopted, but which our Congressman (Oliver) never would adopt.

"I say that we are fighting to save America while our Congressman still seems to think we are fighting as the dupes of Britain. The slogan is no longer national defense but victory for America. Beyond that is the job of conserving the victory which we threw away in the years after 1919. America cannot have isolation. She

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

American Air Units Reach China; U.S. Pledges No Curbs on Free Press; Allied Goal: Raids by 10,000 Planes

© Harris & Ewing

Air Chief Marshal A. T. Harris
Head of RAF Bomber Command

Axis Warned Of Smashing Raids to Come

LONDON, June 9 (AP)—Air Chief Marshal A. T. Harris suggested today that 10,000 bombers a night soon might fly over Germany and that many might fly directly from America "with formidable bomb loads."

Speaking in a news reel, the Commander in Chief of the RAF Bomber Command declared the present massive raids on Germany were but preliminary warm-ups for punishment in store for Japan.

"One day in the near future, it might not be impossible to have 10,000 bombers over Germany in one night, including hundreds which could fly direct from America with a formidable bomb load, though of course this is only a surmise," he said.

Despite the massive raids on Cologne and Essen in which more than 1,000 bombers were used on each, Marshal Harris declared that heavy bombing "hasn't been tried yet."

"Some people argue that heavy bombing will not win wars," he said. "To them I answer that it hasn't been tried yet. When it is, Germany will be the experiment and Japan will be the confirmation."

He likened the RAF raids which laid the northern port of Lübeck and Rostock in rubble to a "gentle zephyr."

The Bomber Commander indicated the RAF raids will continue on a sharply increased scale.

But campaign against subversive papers is pushed; Federal legal parley called.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 9—Prior to the opening in Chicago today of a 13-State conference of United States Attorneys to discuss wartime problems, Federal authorities affirmed that the prosecution of the war at home would not be allowed in any way to abridge the right of "honest criticism of the government and of government officials."

The three-day Chicago conference, attended by the Federal Attorneys of the Central and Middle Western States, is a further step in the Government's expanding attack on subversive groups and seditious publications. The discussions are taking in all phases of enemy alien program, espionage, sedition, the operation of the foreign agents registration act and other wartime measures.

It was in its decision closing in permanently on another of the dwindling band of pro-Axis newssheets that the Post Office Department took the occasion to give new assurance there would be no interference with the basic rights of free speech and freedom of the press.

Fundamentals Stressed

Frank C. Walker, Postmaster General, in announcing his decision to revoke second-class mailing privileges to "The X-Ray," pointed out "certain fundamentals" and those fundamentals were these:

That there is "no constitutional guarantee to the press of an unrestricted use of the mails."

That "internal subversive attack has been and is being used most effectively by the arch-enemy of democracy."

That this type of offensive "more than ever before is recognized as a vital instrument of warfare and it has rendered nations defenseless in the face of an attacking military machine."

Object of Legislation

That the enactment of "this legislation (the Espionage Act of 1917) was designed to protect the nation from internal subversive attack at a time when the life of the nation is at stake."

That, in the words of the United States Court of Appeals, freedom of speech and of the press "is, as it always has been, freedom to tell the truth and comment freely upon facts and not license to spread damaging falsehoods in the guise of news gathering and its dissemination."

That "the right of any citizen to indulge in honest criticism of the Government and of Government officials is not here involved."

The Post Office Department found no validity in the contention of Court Asher, publisher of "The X-Ray," that his magazine should not be found seditious because its material consisted of "mere reprints."

"Despite an author's avowal that patriotism and zeal for our democratic institutions inspired the utterances which the law denounces as seditious and subversive, such protestations of purity of purpose cannot serve to excuse the publica-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Wide World; Associated Press from United States Army

U. S. Firepower and British Manpower

Upper: Welders have largely replaced riveters in the production of the Army's M-4 medium tank. This welder is assembling the heavy floor plate of a tank. Welding is enabling United States war plants to turn out better tanks faster. Lower: British soldiers in the Tobruk area shell an enemy position in Libya.

Message From Libya: Thanks for the Tanks

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN LIBYA, June 6 Delayed—Britain furnished the manpower and America furnished the firepower.

That is the story of Nazi defeat in the desert. It is the story of how the Germans, in their latest drive, were turned back in their assault upon Tobruk.

And even as the conflict continues, a guy in Detroit and a lad in Bethlehem are the fighting companions of the men who are at the front in the battle of Knightsbridge.

British Tommies, with American-built tanks and American-made guns are the combination which in this present campaign has dashed Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's hopes of quick and sudden success. In the last campaign, the German tanks could outshoot anything that the British had.

It was you machinists in Detroit, you welders in Schenectady, and you steel workers in Bethlehem who made it possible to turn the tide.

It is for you that this dispatch is written.

I am writing it because the Tommies asked me to. They know that you men on the factory line are as much their Allies as if you, yourselves, were firing the 75-millimeter guns in the General Grant tanks which I have seen surprise the Nazis and drive them back in their assault.

The officers and men of the tank brigades who are still fighting in the Libyan battlefields feel a personal warmth and comradeship with those of you who rolled the armor and forged the steel and cast the guns which they are using. They are prepared to share with you the laurels and plaudits of approaching victory.

The men in these tanks you have made have taken some hard knocks. So have the tanks themselves.

As I cabled a few days ago, I watched the battle from inside one of the shell-spitting General Grant's—the M-3's—whose presence here was not known by the Germans until they went into action. The tank I was in had withstood 15 direct hits from heavy armor-piercing shells. It

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

RAF raids Ruhr, France and Holland; Sevastopol fights off attack of Nazi Air Force.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Air power and its pre-eminent importance again dominate the war news.

A dispatch received in London from Chungking said that British and American air force units had arrived in China to aid the Chinese. Air power has been China's most urgent need since the start of the Japanese invasion five years ago. Strong support in the air from its Allies may be of the utmost importance to China in the fighting around Chuhsien, key Chekiang Province city, where the Chinese claim today to have wiped out a strong Japanese force.

The Royal Air Force carried out another heavy raid on Germany's industrial Ruhr area last night and struck at targets in Nazi-occupied France and Holland. London acknowledged that 18 bombers failed to return, which means that if last week's ratio of losses is being maintained approximately 450 planes took part in the operations.

In Russia, the Nazi Air Force continued to pace an obvious German attempt to subdue Sevastopol, last remaining Russian stronghold in the Crimea, but the defending Russians claimed to be more than holding their own.

There has been no further word of the naval battle in the Midway Island area of the Pacific. But an account of the action provided by Ensign George H. Gay, who had a "fish-eye" view from a life raft, confirms the supposition that airplanes inflicted most of the heavy damage sustained by the Japanese Fleet.

This raises an interesting question: Have the Japanese perhaps gone too far in making aircraft carriers the key units in their naval power? Carriers palpably are of tremendous value in operations far at sea. But the Midway engagement would seem to lend strong support to the theory that they are even more vulnerable to land-based aircraft than battleships.

If this is so, will the Japanese ever dare again to approach strong United Nations bases with naval forces? In the Pacific, the war thus far has been essentially a war of bases. In an attack on Australia, for example, Japanese sea power would have to smash or greatly weaken Allied land bases before an invasion bridgehead could be established.

In Libya, the British reported that General Ritchie's forces had thwarted a new and heavy tank assault on Bir Hacheim, southern anchor of the Allied defense line.

The British also struck a telling blow at Axis supply lines to Libya. The submarine Turbulent sank one Italian destroyer, three medium-sized supply ships, and a small merchant ship in the Central Mediterranean.

Ruhr Raided

A "strong force" of British bombers dropped explosives over hundreds of square miles of Nazi-held territory Monday night, raiding the great industrial Ruhr, the Dieppe docks, and railways and airdromes in France and Holland.

The Royal Air Force lost 18 bombers.

In raids over France and Holland—aimed at diverting German defenses from the RAF's main objective—American-made Boston bombers exploded an ammunition dump on the Schipol Airdrome and scored direct hits on runways.

London reported that another pilot derailed a freight train engine and a Hurricane fired cannon shells into six other locomotives. The raids continued the RAF's attacks on German rail systems, which are vital to Nazi control of Western Europe.

Losses were the heaviest reported since the 1,000-bomber raid on the great steel city of Essen last week, but were believed well below the dangerous 10 per cent figure which makes raiding unprofitable.

"Fighter Command aircraft on intruder operations attacked air-

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Chungking welcomes aid of U. S. and British fliers: Page 6.

Air power scores again—what about battleship? Page 3.

Boston's Reception to Heroes Promises to Rival the Best

With the mighty din of New York City's salute of yesterday to the 15 American and British medal-decorated war heroes still reverberating through the confetti-strewn streets of Manhattan, Boston today makes last-minute preparations for a reception which it is determined will be second to none of all the 21 major cities of the country in which these men will be feted.

Hundreds of thousands who pack the Boston Common tomorrow night will hear first-hand tales of the war in the skies, of the smoking bomb-smashed cities of the Ruhr, of the swift-striking raids of the British Commandos, of how American boys in Flying Fortresses over the Pacific are carrying on for the men of Bataan.

The crowds will hear these stories from the lips of the men themselves.

As the mythical curtain goes up on this drama on Boston's historic green, the eager listeners will hear the sweetest song of the nation—"The Star-Spangled Banner"—sung by a voice to match, that of Miss Lily Pons, soprano star of stage, screen and radio—in person.

Leading the orchestra which will accompany Miss Pons will be her husband, Andre Kostelanetz.

The throngs who are to gather for this stirring evening program will have already seen these 15 heroes face to face, as they wind in and out of Boston's downtown streets during the afternoon in a three-hour patriotic parade.

In open cars, these hero-guests will acknowledge cheer upon cheer of the public's enthusiasm as the procession, which starts at Dartmouth and Beacon Streets, proceeds along Beacon to School, then to Washington, through Temple Place to Tremont, and finally to Boylston Street, to terminate at Park Square.

Flier's Sea View of Midway Battle

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, June 9 (AP)—The first eyewitness account of the battle of Midway Island was related by a wounded American naval aviator.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific fleet, made public the story of Ensign G. H. Gay, torpedo plane pilot, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gay of Houston, Texas.

For 24 hours Ensign Gay, careful to conceal himself from Japanese fliers by hiding his head under a cushion from his wrecked plane, drifted in a rubber boat and obtained what naval men called "a fish-eye view" of the attack on three Japanese carriers.

His squadron met heavy enemy fighter plane opposition while driving home a torpedo assault on one of the larger carriers in the Japanese fleet early on June 4, opening day of the Battle of Midway. He was the only one of the crew of three to survive the crash.

Saw Three Carriers

Taking off from his fleet carrier with his squadron, Ensign Gay saw three Japanese carriers, less than 10 miles extending between the first and last of the enemy ships, which were screened by a considerable force of cruisers and destroyers.

One of the larger carriers was burning, while enemy cruisers and destroyers wheeled around it waiting to rescue personnel.

Twenty minutes later American after launching its torpedo at a dive-bombers rocketed into view.

In the face of terrific antiaircraft fire and enemy fighter attack, Ensign Gay's plane fell into the sea carrier. The pilot clung to his deflated rubber life boat and, from his fish-eye view at sea level, he saw two other Japanese carriers hit squarely by United States bombs.

Fires burst from these vessels. Great billows of smoke churned upward with the flames flaring from the apex in dark columns.

As the American attack ended, he said, a second large Japanese carrier was afire from bow to stern.

Frantic Efforts

As the afternoon waned, he declared, the Japanese made frantic efforts to stem the damage. An enemy cruiser sought to stand alongside a crippled carrier, but seemed unable to approach close enough. Ensign Gay observed this vessels' big guns commence to rake the wounded carrier, presumably to scuttle her.

Overhead, he said, Japanese planes appeared to be circling in a vain attempt to land on the smashed carrier. They would pass above her, then soar out of sight, and return.

In the twilight, "maybe a little earlier than was wise," Ensign Gay inflated his life raft from his carbondioxide bottle. Working calmly, the young pilot had to make emergency patches on several bullet holes in the rubber boat before it would sustain him safely. He clambered in. The long night began and he "tried to catch a few winks of sleep."

Several hours after sun-up a Navy patrol plane, winging out on a search, spotted his rubber boat.

By a Staff Artist

Ensign G. H. Gay

Admiral Nimitz makes public this pilot's account of the great sea battle with the Japanese naval force.

Asia Tired of Being Regarded in Terms of Markets and Concessions, Dr. Soong Says

Clare Boothe Urged to Run For Congress

GREENWICH, Conn., June 9 (AP)—Clare Boothe Luce, playwright and newspaper and magazine correspondent, said here she had too much work to do to think about running for Congress, but might give the idea serious consideration in two or three weeks.

"It's an idea my friends had," she said when asked about reports that she might seek the Republican nomination for Congress from the Fourth Connecticut District. "I haven't done anything about it. My desk is just flooded with work. I've got contracts here that I've signed for articles and a book."

Mrs. Luce has held no political office and has not engaged in political activity except to do some writing in furtherance of Wendell L. Willkie's presidential campaign two years ago.

Republican State Chairman J. Kenneth Bradley, a resident of the Fourth District, had nothing to say about her possible candidacy except that the field was "wide open."

State Highway In Provincetown Closed at Sunset

The State yesterday ordered closing of a State highway in Provincetown between sunset and sunrise at the request of Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding the First Corps Area, to provide effective enforcement of the Army's dimout regulations.

Under the order, issued by Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, traffic is barred from "that portion of the State highway in Provincetown beginning at the northwesterly side and its junction with Bradford Street, and extending in a general northerly direction to Race Point Road, and thence southeasterly along Race Point Road to a point 1,200 feet distant southeasterly from the power house of the Provincetown Power & Light Company." However, under the order the road may be used between sunset and sunrise by government vehicles and vehicles supplying medical aid or delivering food or fuel to persons living in the area affected.

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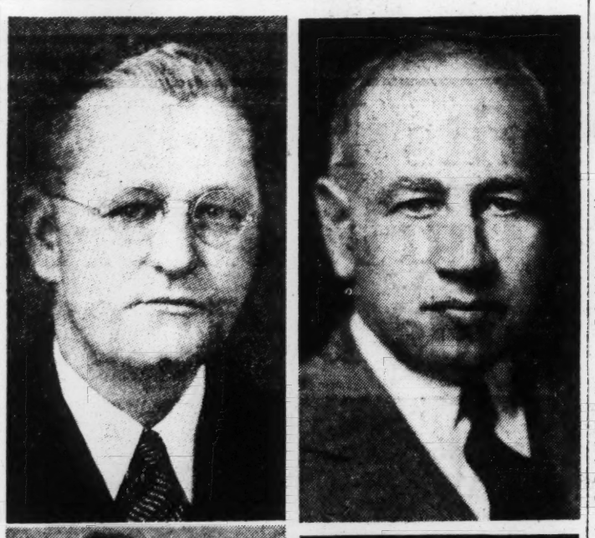

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Maine Congressional Candidates

Upper (left to right): James C. Oliver (R), Representative in Congress from First Maine District, candidate for renomination at Republican Primary June 15; Robert Hale, rival candidate for Republican nomination.

Lower (left to right): Ray W. Stetson and Louis J. Brann, candidates for Democratic nomination for Congressional Representative.

Fingerprinting Enters Case As N. E. Bakers Say 'Not Guilty'

Fingerprinting today entered into the cases of 24 individuals, 17 corporations, and one trade association, engaged in the baking business throughout New England, who pleaded not guilty before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski in the United States District Court at Boston to charges of conspiracy to fix prices and restrain trade.

One May 28, indictments were returned by a Federal Grand Jury against 34 individuals, 20 corporations, and two trade associations, which are alleged to handle 90 per cent of the $185,000,000 baking business in New England and New York State. A few of the defendants who were not present at today's court session, will appear at a court hearing on June 23 to plead. In the cast of the Hathaway Baking Company, pleas were heard yesterday.

Bail was waived by Judge Wyzanski, who said that under the Agricultural Adjustment Act there was no charge of moral turpitude involved, and he failed to see any reason to set bail.

The Judge set June 19 as the time for filing stiuplations, June 23 for hearing, and June 29 for dilatory pleas.

Fingerprinting figured in today's court session. It is understood to be the first time that the question has been raised of whether all defendants should be fingerprinted. Some defendants expressed willingness to be fingerprinted, but others raised the issue of whether such procedure was required. Judge Wyzanski said he would hear this phase of the situation on June 29.

Charges in the indictments against the bakers alleged that acts by the defendants in furtherance of the conspiracy had the effect of advancing the prices of bread and bakery products sold to the 13,000,000 inhabitants of the seven States. The defendants were also charged with eliminating competition in the area, suppressing the distribution of coupons or other premiums used in stimulating competition, depriving many persons of an opportunity to purchase bread and other bakery articles at a reasonable price, and preventing persons in the bakery business from conducting their business in such reasonable ways as they may have seen fit.

AIRACOBRAS TESTED ON SINCLAIR PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR OIL

When Bell Airacobras, deadly pursuit planes, are given the works on test flights their 1150 horsepower Allison engines are kept safely lubricated with Sinclair Pennsylvania Motor Oil—the same quality Sinclair Pennsylvania sold by your nearby Sinclair Dealer.

Now that your car *must* last longer, keep it safely lubricated with the same quality oil that protects the Airacobra's engine at 395 m.p.h. Have your Sinclair Dealer drain and refill your crankcase with Sinclair Pennsylvania Motor Oil every 1,000 miles. It lasts so long it saves money as well as your engine.

SAVE WEAR WITH SINCLAIR

Care for Your Car —for Your Country

SEE YOUR SINCLAIR DEALER

Drive Against Isolationists Opens in Maine

Continued from Page 1

must collaborate with other powers for a rule of reason in the world."

It was the threat of just such an attack as this from within his own party that led Mr. Tinkham to announce his retirement on April 27 after 28 years as Representative in Congress of Boston's Back Bay.

Faced Fight

Mr. Tinkham was faced with a primary fight by the present speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Christian A. Herter. After a survey of the district, which has been partly changed by Congressional reapportionment, he decided not to run.

There have been reports here that Representative Oliver might make a similar decision. According to one story, he may withdraw just before the primary next Monday to accept a Commission in the Army. According to another, he may await the primary results and then withdraw, if re-nominated, so as to allow choice of the party's candidate to be made by the Republican State Committee.

Mr. Oliver has termed these reports the work of his "political enemies."

Because of his duties in Congress, he has been unable to make personal appearances, but has sent recordings of his speeches here for radiocast, while his local secretary, William M. Whalen, has been contacting followers and reminding them of the Congressman's many individual services for constituents.

Close Vote

Moreover, Mr. Oliver has made more of a fight than Mr. Tinkham, and, if he stays in the race, is expected to cause a close vote.

Without recanting his pre-war views, he insists that he has "consistently and constantly supported and voted for all truly national defense measures." He has shown his patriotism by offering his services to the Army, in which he served with distinction in the first World War, if it needs him.

He has stated there is room for differences of opinion in a democracy, and by implication asked voters who have different views on American foreign policy than his to be "tolerant" enough to vote for him.

So the issue on foreign policy is clearly joined. There may be other factors affecting a voter's judgment, such as the candidates' views on domestic policies and their personal characteristics, but on foreign policy the voter has a clear choice between (1) a Congressman who favors the United States going its own way during the war and after it, and (2) a candidate who believes the United States should accept its responsibility as one of the major powers of the earth, and cooperate with other nations both to win the war and the peace.

Domestic Issues

While domestic issues have not figured in the primary campaigning, it may be recorded that Mr. Hale is a 100 per cent anti-New Dealer, while Representative Oliver has his own platform. Mr. Oliver, for example, has supported some New Deal measures, especially spending bills, but has opposed others, including the Government reorganization bill. He also is an advocate of the Townsend plan.

Whoever is nominated in the Republican primary faces the prospect of a race with former Gov. Louis J. Brann (D) in the Sept. 15 general election. Mr. Brann has come from his home district (the Second Congressional) to see if the voters in the First District, especially shipyard workers at the Bath, South Portland, and Kittery yards, are interested in election of a Democratic Congressman.

While Mr. Brann has opposition in his party primary next Monday from a relatively newcomer to local politics—Ray W. Stetson, energetic young Portland attorney—he is expected to gain the nomination without serious difficulty. While Mr. Brann does not share Representative Oliver's isolationism, he has refrained from attacking Mr. Oliver personally because of a hope some of the Representative's followers may switch to him if Mr. Oliver loses in the primary or withdraws.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN WARM FAIR COLDER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderate temperature this afternoon and tonight. Gentle winds this afternoon becoming light again tonight.

Southwestern Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire: Little change in temperature.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:22 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Wednesday, 9:51 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.
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Delar

Win Honors

Two local students who are candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, magna cum laude with highest honors, in the field of Romance Languages and Literatures, at Radcliffe College's fifty-ninth annual commencement exercises tomorrow morning are:

Above—Miss Eleanor Maclaren Jenkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Jenkins, Winchester. Miss Jenkins has been active in the French and Outing Clubs, as well as having been in Idler, the dramatic club.

Below—Miss Marion Helene Kopel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Kopel, Brookline, who was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

Winning Peace Moral Problem Webster Says

Winning the peace depends on Britain and the United States showing themselves sufficiently enlightened to assume the responsibilities of living in an integrated world. This is the view of Charles Kingsley Webster, British historian, as given in interview this morning in Cambridge. Professor Webster, now on leave from the London School of Economics for Government war service, will deliver the Commencement address at Radcliffe tomorrow morning.

"Provided these two countries show the same energy in peace as they are showing in war, they'll be all right," he declared. And he is confident they will. As a reason for this confidence he described the fierce desire on the part of people in Britain, the masses of people, for a better England and a better world.

He also finds it heartening that so many Republican and Democratic leaders in the United States are agreed on the necessity of preparing for an integrated world order after the war. That agreement is encouraging to the peoples of other countries, he says, who would otherwise be afraid of giving commitments where the United States was involved.

Professor Webster finds the idea accepted everywhere that there will be a long period of reconstruction after the war. And that is a good sign, he thinks. "After the last war," he explained, "people thought they could go right back to living the way they did before the war. To try to go back to a period of normalcy at once would be disastrous."

He forsees a long period of providing, by some kind of international police force, the security in which democracy may grow. "We cannot force democracy on other nations after the war," he said, "but we've got to provide the opportunity for its growth. By and large liberty and security go together."

Marching Units For Parade Urged

All members of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, Red Cross workers, Disabled Veterans, American Legion, and Boy and Girl Scouts are asked to get in touch with their company commanders immediately.

This emergency call is made in order to organize marching units for the War Heroes Day parade which will take place tomorrow, Wednesday, at 2:30 in the afternoon.

Mme. Chiang's Brother Gets Degree at Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 9 (AP)—T. V. Soong, China's Foreign Minister, declared today that "Asia is tired of being regarded only in terms of markets and concessions, or as a source of rubber, tin and oil, or as furnishing human chattels to work the raw materials."

He spoke at the annual Yale Alumni luncheon along with Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air who urged that all thinking in terms of an old and a new world or in terms of hemispheres be abandoned, after both had been awarded honorary degrees by the university.

Dr. Soong, who said his country hoped that peace would see the reorganization of the League of Nations or an instrument similar to it, identified China's war aims as "political freedom for Asia" and "economic justice."

Asserting one could not be achieved without the other, he said:

"The World War of 1914, while it did not succeed fully in liberating all the nations of Europe, scarcely even touched Asia. Modern inventions have annihilated distances and multiplied contacts between nations, and the world can no longer exist peaceably half free, half enslaved, any more than, as Lincoln said, a single nation can.

Freedom for All

China is fighting for her national independence. She aspires equally for the freedom of all Asiatic nations.

"There are, of course, here and there certain nations which may not be ready as yet for complete self-government, but that should not furnish the excuse for colonial exploitation. The United States in the Philippines have furnished a notable example of disinterested temporary guardianship."

Dr. Soong said China had been a strong supporter of "the defunct League of Nations," and added:

"Past failures have not dimmed our hopes that an effective world instrument to dispense and enforce justice will arise from the terrors and sufferings and sacrifices of this war, and for such an international government China, with all other liberty-loving nations, will gladly cede such of its sovereign powers as may be required."

Mr. Lovett, declaring "air power is the key to the future" and "the nation which commands the air can command its own fate and the fate of other nations," chided the majority of people for what he called their "earthbound" thinking.

Long Flights Routine

"To the thoughtful airman that kind of thinking is nonsense," said he. "At this very moment pilots are flying around the world as a matter of routine operations."

The war was much in the forefront today as Yale, many of whose graduates are stepping directly from the campus into the armed forces, celebrated its 241st commencement, awarding honorary degrees to nine men including a prominent United Nations diplomat, two government officials and a naval officer.

Cited by Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale, as a "statesman of a people who in the struggle for freedom and justice against barbaric aggression have stood ready to lose everything except their soul," Dr. Soong, a brother of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, was made an honorary Doctor of Laws.

Honorary Master of Arts degrees were awarded Artemus Lamb Gates, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air, and Robert Abercrombie Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air. Mr. Gates and Mr. Lovett were classmates at Yale, having been graduated in 1918.

Lieut. Commdr. Albert R. Behnke, Jr., a naval physician who introduced helium diving and took part in rescue operations at the submarine Squalus disaster, was awarded an honorary degree of Master of Science.

Other Honorary degree recipients were: Charles Merz, editor of the New York Times, Doctor of Letters; Robert R. Williams of New York, chemical director of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Doctor of Science; The Rev. Reinhold Niebuhr, professor of Applied Christianity at the Union Theological Seminary, Doctor of Divinity; Dr. Vannevar Bush, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Doctor of Laws, and Maj. Gen. Frank Ross McCoy, president of the Foreign Policy Association, Doctor of Laws.

Day to Resign

George Parmly Day will resign at the end of the academic year as treasurer of Yale, a post he has held 32 years, but will continue to direct the Yale University Press, which he founded, and to serve as chairman of the president's committee on university development and as director of the Yale alumni fund.

His retirement was announced today by Dr. Seymour who credited Mr. Day with notably enlarging "both the material and cultural resources of Yale." He will be succeeded by Laurence G. Tighe, former Boston investment banker who has been an associate treasurer at Yale for four years.

"By his own gift in 1920 of the entire stock of the (Yale University) press, Mr. Day has lastingly assured to the university an invaluable possession," Dr. Seymour said.

During Mr. Day's administrations as treasurer, Yale's endowment grew from $12,000,000 to $102,000,000.

By a Staff Photographer

Fireman to Learn About Bombs

Capt. Edwin F. Fay of Ladder 14, Boston Fire Department, was one of the enrollees at this morning's session of the bomb reconnaissance school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is being presented with his identification tag by Miss Mary Galizio of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. The school is the first of its kind in the country and consists of two all-day sessions of intensive instruction.

School in Bomb Recognition Opens for Special CD Group

The first school in the United States to teach recognition and handling of unexploded bombs opened this morning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with an attendance of 120 comprised of City police, firemen, State Police, and civilian defense workers selected on a quota basis by local Committees on Public Safety.

Prof. Emil Gramstorff of Northeastern University is director of the school, and Lieut. Joseph B. Ambrose of the United States Army Ordnance Department is the principal instructor. He will have the assistance of other Army officers trained in this work, including probably Lt. J. R. Welsh, Lt. Col. Alfred A. Ligourie, and Lieutenant Colonel Moyle.

The school is in two sessions, today and tomorrow, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., and it will be followed by four other similar schools. The first two sessions cover the city of Boston only; a second school scheduled for June 11 and 12 will cover other cities and towns in this region—Region No. 5. On June 16 and 17 there will be a second school for Metropolitan Boston; the following two days there will be one for Region 4, which covers the North Shore section; and the final school will be held on June 30 and July 1 at New Bedford, for regions 6, 7, and 8, which include southern Massachusetts, Cape Cod and the islands.

When the intensive instruction provided by these five schools is finished, approximately one person of each 7,000 population in Regions 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 will be familiar with the proper ways to identify and deal with unexploded bombs and emergencies growing out of them. Persons selected from among civilian defense workers have been chosen after close scrutiny of their character, past record, and ability to carry out the duties outlined. It is in every sense a picked group.

Today's registration of students was conducted by officials of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. According to Joseph H. Gillis, secretary of the Committee's training section, there will be 10 State Police in each of the five schools who have been selected by Acting Police Commissioner John F. Stokes on a geographical basis. For identification, each person admitted to the schools will wear a tag reading, "Hello; I am ——. Who are you?" It would have been more in line with the desire of the Committee and of the Army to have had photographic identification tags of some sort, but the speed with which the schools have been organized made it necessary to find a tag that was already made up.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

George Graves will discuss "The Perennial Flower Garden in War-Time" at Horticultural Hall, in another of the regular Tuesday meetings of practical gardeners sponsored by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The public is invited to attend without charge at 7:30 p. m.

An illustrated talk on safeguarding military information will be given by a representative of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company before the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation forum at the Municipal Building, West Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue. The public is cordially invited to attend without charge at 8 p. m.

Tomorrow

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Historic Bronzes" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Heroes' Day Parade in honor of 10 English war heroes and five American aces. The parade will form at Beacon and Dartmouth Streets, proceed down Beacon to School, right on Washington to Temple Place, thence to Tremont, left to Boylston, then right to Park Square where it will end. The parade, which starts at 2:30 p. m., will include, besides the featured Heroes, a large contingent from each of the service branches, the high school cadet bands, as seen last Sunday, and various civic and social organizations. A monster celebration will be held in the evening at Boston Common. Grandstand arrangements have been made for a quarter of a million persons. These war-renowned airmen are being conducted on a tour of 21 cities throughout the country, by the War Department as a method of stimulating the sale of War Bonds and Stamps by other than compulsory methods. Boston is one of the first cities to be honored by the visiting caravan.

Amusement Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Escaped Convicts Caught

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 9 (AP)—Two of three escaped Connecticut convicts were captured today amid a fusilade of shots at the City Airport during an apparent attempt to steal an airplane, Police Sergeant Cornelius O'Keefe reported. The men escaped last night from the Osborne Prison colony at Enfield, Conn.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT, June 11, 1942

Morning Exercises

Admission to the Yard

The Yard will be closed to the public on Commencement Day and only members of the Governing Boards of the University, officers of instruction and administration, students and alumni will be admitted. Women and children will not be admitted. No cameras will be allowed in the Yard.

The Johnston, McKean and Dudley Gates will be used.

Commencement Procession

The Governing Boards of the University, members of faculties, guests and alumni are requested to assemble in front of Massachusetts Hall at 9:45 a. m. Candidates for degrees in gowns or dark clothes will assemble under the direction of their respective marshals at 9:45 a. m. in the following order: All speakers and the candidates for the degree of A.B. near the east end of Holworthy Hall. Candidates for S.B. near the west end of Holworthy Hall. Candidates for Adj.A. in front of Stoughton Hall. Candidates for A.M.: M.F.; A.M. in Teaching; Ph.D.; S.B., S.M., S.D.; Ed.M., Ed.D.; B. Arch., B.L.A., M. Arch., M.L.A., M.R.P.; M.B.A., D.C.S.; M.P.A.; D.M.D., M.D., D.M.S.; M.P.H., D.P.H.; LL.B., LL.M., S.J.D.; S.T.B., S.T.M. and Th.D. in the diagonal path opposite Hollis Hall and facing Thayer Hall. All alumni of the University are entitled to join the Commencement Procession. They should march by classes in order of seniority. The older alumni will have seats on the platform; the younger alumni will be assigned seats elsewhere, but a number will probably have to stand.

Admission to Sever Quadrangle

Ticket holders will enter the Quadrangle by the north and south entrances on Quincy Street. No one will be admitted without a ticket. No cameras will be allowed in the Quadrangle. Members of the University and alumni who are entitled to join the Commencement Procession do not need tickets.

Change of Programme in Case of Rain

Admission to Sanders Theatre

In case of rain the degrees will be conferred in Sanders Theatre, and different tickets will be needed, as "Quadrangle" tickets do not admit to the Theatre. Owing to the small size of the Theatre a limited number of tickets only will be available. Ticket holders will enter by the north transept door of Memorial Hall. No one will be admitted without a ticket.

Commencement Procession

In case of rain, the Commencement Procession will be formed in Memorial Hall.

Officers, guests, and alumni of the University of at least twenty-five years' standing will enter by the south door of the transept and assemble along the north side of memorial Hall.

Owing to lack of space, members of faculties below the rank of Associate Professor, alumni of less than twenty-five years' standing, and students of the non-graduating classes cannot be admitted to the Theatre.

Candidates for degrees will enter by the west door of Memorial Hall and assemble in the order stated above along the south side of the Hall, the head of the column at the east end of the Hall.

REGINALD FITZ, M.D., University Marshal

Air Power Scores Again in Sea Fighting—What About the Battleship?

Repulse of Japanese capital ships at Midway proves need of superior plane cover for attacking fleet to block land-based enemy craft—Faster battleships may result in new sea strategy.

By the Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Does the damage inflicted upon Japanese capital ships in the sea engagement off Midway Island provide added support for the belief that the battleship is nearing the end of its usefulness?

Frankly, there is as yet no definite answer to this question. Battleship building in the United States is proceeding at a constantly accelerated rate. If our Navy, which is becoming the most air-minded of all navies and has explored the possibilities of the airplane at sea over a long period of years, continues to have faith in the battleship, there must be good reason for holding this belief.

Clearly it must not be overlooked that at the helm of the Navy today is Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, who is not only air-minded, but is in possession in his own right of aviator's wings.

Point to Midway Battle

Those who believe that the battleship is about to go the way of the knight in armor point to the evident success that land-based American airplanes had against heavy Japanese vessels in the Midway action. They also emphasize decisive roles played by the airplane in the destruction of the Bismarck, Prince of Wales, Repulse, Barham, and the damage wrought at Pearl Harbor.

Too few details on the Midway Island battle are available to draw definite conclusions to support the adherents of the battleship. But references to the Bismarck, Prince of Wales, Repulse, Barham and the Pearl Harbor attack can be countered with the statement that all these sinkings, with the possible exception of the Arizona at Pearl Harbor, were caused by torpedoes and that as yet bombs have failed to sent any battleship to the bottom.

The further claim is made that similar results would have been obtained with the same number of torpedoes delivered by any other means, and that what happened in the way of battleship sinkings was the result of fortuitous circumstances afforded the attacking planes through poor judgment in exposing the battleships in question to plane attack without providing the necessary antiairplane protection. That under destroyer or submarine attack, a lack of appropriate protection would have permitted torpedo attacks being pushed home with similar disastrous effect.

Carrier and Battleship

The moot question of battleships versus planes boils down to battleships versus airplane carriers, because no fleet commander who exercises ordinary prudence is going to pit battleships against shore-based planes any more than he will against shore fortifications, if he can possibly avoid doing so. Consequently, under most conditions the plane must be carried to its objective, and the carrier comes into the picture.

What the future holds for the relative merits of these two types of ships, in view of the unprecedented development of the plane during the past few years, is problematical. However, we are presently concerned with the question of how our efforts can best be directed toward winning the war in which we are now engaged, and this premise requires an examination of both the procurement and use of the controversial types of ships.

There is no doubt that the Navy is pushing construction of as many battleships and airplane carriers as the country's shipbuilding facilities and output of critical materials permit. The only question entering into this matter is whether the battleship-building program should be abandoned wholly or in part to favor the acceleration or enlargement of carrier construction. Most of the battleships are so well along that it does not appear wise to discontinue work on them in view of the fact they may yet prove to be vitally necessary to carry the war to our enemies.

Despite the usual belief to the contrary, the length of time required to construct a carrier of any size is little less than that involved in building a battleship, but the latter does require perhaps twice the amount of material. However, the carrier is useless without planes, and the material going into them must be taken into consideration.

Reference frequently is made to the carrier being less expensive than the battleship. At present, the time element is a more decisive factor than cost, but when the cost of the complement of planes with attendant high attrition, and the tremendous operating cost of planes and ship are added to the original cost of the vessel, the carrier figure climbs well toward that of the battleship.

will be so utilized.

dog of the sea, the backbone of the fleet. It is built to deliver and absorb the heaviest blows. The Bismarck took an enormous amount of punishment under the most adverse conditions. Had a plane-carried torpedo not chanced to strike well aft with dire effect on the steering gear, and left the ship at the mercy of overwhelming enemy strength, it might be afloat today.

Battleship Has Limitations

But the battleship has its limitations. This war, so far as is known, has not yet provided an example of the old concept of a stand-up and knock-down sea engagement where lines of battleships pound away at each other, but such a contact is not an impossibility and its outcome may prove to be the decisive factor of the war.

On the other hand, the carrier has practically no defensive strength other than that provided by its own fighter planes and a scattering of light antiaircraft guns. Like the battleship, it must be protected by supporting units.

But in offensive strength, the carrier is greatly superior to the battleship in the flexibility of its weapon. The battleship's offensive range is only that of its guns, whereas the carrier's planes can proceed in any direction for several hundred miles to deliver their blows.

Heretofore, tactics of the carrier gave scant consideration to falling foul of battleships because they held the edge in speed. This advantage no longer obtains as modern battleships are fast. It has been said that those recently completed and under construction for the United States Navy are good for 30 knots or better.

Hit-and-Run Tactics

The favorite method of exerting naval pressure in recent months has been through the medium of hit-and-run attacks by task forces whose striking strength lay in aircraft carriers, supported and protected by cruisers and destroyers.

Several weeks ago, the Japanese attempted to push an expeditionary force south from the Solomon Islands behind a task force of carriers and cruisers charged with clearing away opposition. This task force unexpectedly came into contact with a similar but stronger United States naval force and was worsted.

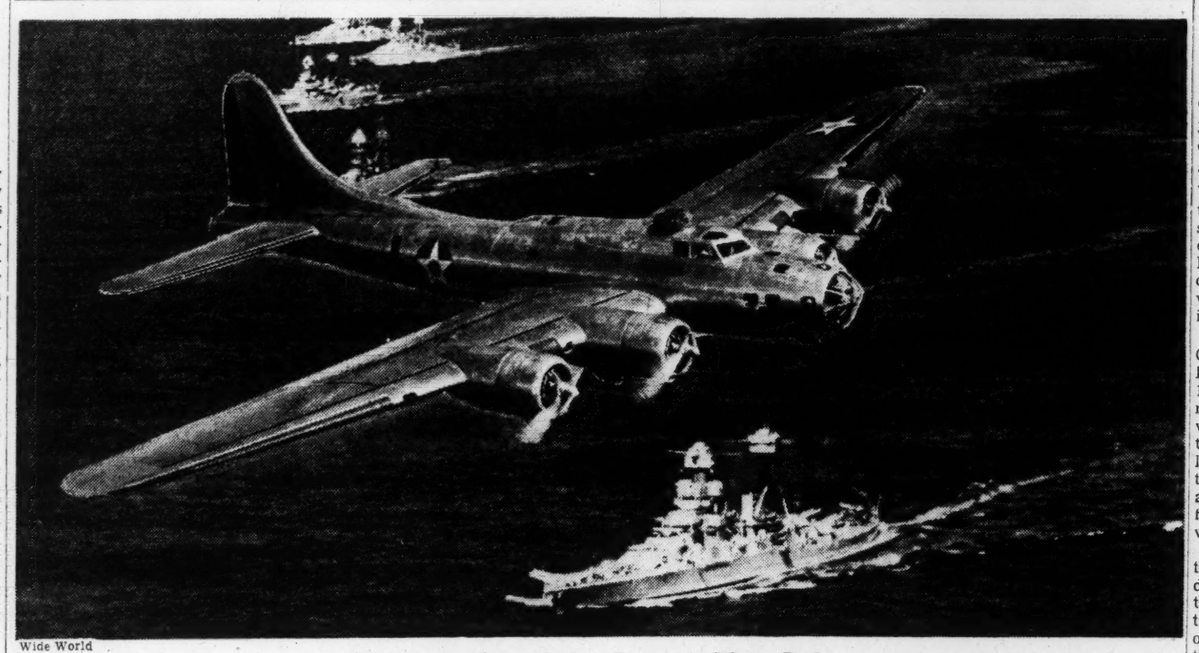
However, the winners had to be satisfied with an indecisive victory and did not attempt to push the advantage gained into a complete destruction of enemy forces, because they either knew or feared Japanese battleships supported by carrier and shore-based planes would be encountered.

It is entirely possible that a similar situation resulted at Midway Island.

Future Not Predictable

Under present conditions, task or striking forces have not had the benefit of battleship support, but it can be expected confidently that as soon as fast battleships are available for this duty, they will be so utilized.

As long as other nations have battleships, we, under present conditions, must also have them, and the status of affairs is that the rapid development of the airplane's possibilities has merely added to the complexities of war at sea.



Wide World

Bomber and Battleship Reassess Their Roles

A composite picture emphasizes the problem facing the strategists who are recasting their concepts to cope with the new balance of sea and air power.

British Navy Studying Lesson of Midway Battle

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 9—The American victory over Japanese naval forces off Midway Island already is having important repercussions in Britain.

In this island stronghold, where tradition still thinks of sea power almost entirely in terms of ships, something like a strategic revolution is under way. American air successes against Japanese ships, first in the Coral Sea and now off Midway Island, coming after a long series of British warships sunk by Japanese planes because of insufficient air cover, finally have provoked a demand for revision of the outdated attitude that sea power is exclusively a matter of ships.

"We must learn the lesson that sufficient and trained air forces are an indispensable adjunct of sea power," Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Commander in Chief of the British Mediterranean Fleet until recently, emphasized a fortnight ago in his review of the war in that area.

Admiral Cunningham's statement plainly implies that the lesson had not been learned sufficiently by the British Admiralty hitherto. The Mediterranean Fleet, he reiterated, consistently lacked the essential ingredient of air strength.

Cunningham Warning

Today, the full force of all of Admiral Cunningham's warning is being brought home to the British by the achievements of United States naval and air power. The British press points out almost unanimously the great importance of the Battle of Midway Island. The Daily Telegraph, for example, states: "This battle in the Central Pacific has been fought mainly by aircraft and its course is a demonstration of the crucial importance of air supremacy."

The same paper gives prominence to a letter from Sir Lionel Haworth, an Army officer of wide experience, which goes even further, asserting that "unpleasant as it may be, we must rid ourselves of the dangerous idea that the Navy still can be our first line of defense and attack. The reason we have a large Army in England is because the Navy is no longer our sure defense. The air is our first line of defense, and the Army our main defense."

Britain, he concludes, must get rid of its "naval obsessions." It must realize that "inability of warships to enter narrow waters where they are exposed to attack by land-based aircraft has changed the whole strategy of war."

Other papers carry similar articles. The London Observer published a strongly worded warning that success of 1,000-bomber raids on Germany last week should not divert attention from the vital problem of equipping the fleet with necessary air weapons both for defense and attack—land-based planes as well as airplane carriers. The Times of London, in a leading article, acclaims the American victory at Midway, saying that the battle "has reminded both sides that the issue of this war is governed by sea power—by control of ocean routes, in the exercise of which the air arm now has its equal part."

Enthusiastic Praise

These are characteristic of press comments here which contain enthusiastic praise of American achievements in the Pacific, especially in utilizing air strength against Japan. It is not an exaggeration to say that these American air successes against Japanese warships have been highly instrumental in driving home a lesson begun at Crete—but apparently insufficiently learned even yet—namely, that air power has become an indispensable, perhaps even a primary, factor in the exercise of sea power.

As in the case of co-operation between the Army and the Royal Air Force, difficulties come from the top, not from the service personnel. All indications are that it is the Admiralty tradition and administrative red tape that have blocked the application of the lessons learned at Crete and now reversed and repeated at Midway.

There is reason to believe, however, that the Admiralty's attitude is changing. The recent visit of Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the United States Army Air Force, here is understood to have hastened the trend, and the example of the Midway battle comes as clinching proof of the dominant part air power is destined to play in maintaining sea power.

Many of Torpedoed Crews Rescued But Critical Days Lie Ahead

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 9

Ninety per cent of the crews of ships torpedoed in the Atlantic have been rescued, according to statements of competent naval authorities here.

This record is of particular interest as, despite the improving measures for dealing with the submarine menace, a critical period at sea of several months appears to lie ahead.

Declaring that the "German submarine of today combines the characteristic of a destroyer and a submarine" because of its speed and guns, an officer said the problem was much more critical than the last war.

"They are using subs with a surface speed of 20 to 22 knots and they carry 12 to 16 torpedoes," he said.

U. S. 'Doing the Impossible' Missouri Graduates Told

COLUMBIA, Mo., June 9 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, who worked his way through the University of Missouri and returned today as an honored alumnus, told the 1942 graduating class that America is "doing the impossible" with war production exceeding all estimates.

Confidently the chairman of the War Production Board asserted "this year we shall make 60,000 airplanes, and by the end of the year we shall still be picking up speed for an even vaster production in 1943."

Mr. Nelson explained that "we have found that our total production of war goods is higher than we had any reason to suppose it could be" when blue prints were prepared for war plants.

Real Capacity

"A new aircraft factory was put into production some time ago," he said, as an illustration. "It had been designed to produce 50 airplanes a month, working at full capacity. Now we have discovered that its real capacity is much closer to 150 planes a month."

One reason for the unexpected production, he said, "is due to the fact that the men who are making the goods—the managers, the engineers, the foremen and the workers alike—are working as they never worked before to make the things we need so desperately on the battle line. But beyond that, I think that what we are seeing is the natural result of the application of munitions production of the best mass production techniques."

Pointing out that the graduates will quickly face a challenge which implies opportunity because they will go out into a world torn by war, in which all normal standards have been discarded in favor of a war economy, Mr. Nelson said:

"This war is only part of the picture which your generation faces today. For if the war is costing us a fearful price, it is also developing for us new techniques and new abilities. It is placing at our disposal an industrial plant—a set of developed resources—that will simply be beyond price. We shall have the most magnificent opportunity any nation ever had. To accept that opportunity we need only have the good pioneer sense not to be frightened by it just because it calls for new mental attitudes and new habits of thought.

Edge of a New World

"We are not fighting a purely defensive war. We are fighting for something. For a generation we have been living on the edge of a new world; we are only now beginning to realize it.

"For the first time in the history of the human race there can be enough of everything to go around. Poverty is not inevitable any more. The sum total of the world's greatest possible output of goods, divided by the sum total of the world's inhabitants, no longer means a little less than enough for everybody. It means more than enough. The possibilities in that simple statement are beyond calculation—and what we are fighting for is the right to turn some of those possibilities into realities."

The WPB chairman became an honor initiate of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi at Commencement Day exercises where he studied as a "kid from the other side of the tracks."

Securities-Buying Plan For Objectors Approved

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau today approved a plan by which religious groups conscientiously opposed to war may buy regular Government securities instead of bonds which bear the name "war."

He made public an exchange of letters with Paul Comly French, Executive Secretary of the National Service Board for Religious Objectors, in which the plan was outlined.

The religious groups will set up a fund which will purchase regular Treasury bills, certificates, notes and bonds, and sell participations in the fund, in small denominations, to the individuals holding these religious beliefs.

Searchers for 'Interim' Auto Tires Scan Wide Variety of Ingredients

DETROIT, June 9 (AP)—There will be an "emergency" or "interim" automobile tire, designed to keep most of America's motorcars in operation until the Government-sponsored rubber substitute program bears fruit, if the combined technological resources of the nation's automotive and tire industries can produce it.

A spokesman for both industries, which are represented on a committee of the War Engineering Board, emphasized, however, that the solution to the present rubber shortage was not "just around the corner."

The committee, headed by James G. Zeder, chief engineer in charge of laboratories for Chrysler Corporation, has been exploring for more than a month all possible sources of relief for the impending tire shortage. Mr. Zeder said the tire and automotive companies have pooled their information from many years of experimentation in rubber substitutes.

Asked whether thiokol, the substitute upon which Dow Chemical Company has been working, was included among the possibilities, Mr. Zeder replied:

"All materials are being considered."

The committee's objective, he said, is to "do something quickly" to meet the essential transportation needs.

Thus the present search is mainly for a re-treading substance, designed to rejuvenate tires now on the nation's vehicles. Mr. Zeder termed as "criminal" the use of tires already worn to the cord. At that point, he said, "you are getting at the very heart of what is left that could be used."

In the search an almost endless variety of substances has been considered, including linseed oil, asphalt, pitch, oils, glues, casein, soybeans and other materials. The committee has even considered wooden or cushion wheels—and ruled them out as providing no solution.

Staggering Plan Aid in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Alabama has worked out a plan on a voluntary basis to prevent the breakdown of transportation facilities as a result of the rationing of automobiles, tires and gasoline. The "Alabama Plan" as actually operating in the State and now being extended to other States includes these four main objectives: 1. Staggering of pay-roll dates. 2. Staggering of industrial shift changes. 3. Encouragement of neighborhood riding groups. 4. Discouragement of unnecessary riding on trains or busses—all to conserve tires and "to get everybody to work with the use of the minimum numbers of cars."

The staggering of pay roll dates, now being put into effect in some of the larger industrial centers, is designed to spread out payments over the week and over the month. A survey showed that most salary workers spend the bulk of their income within 24 hours after being paid with all the travel back and forth to stores and shops thereby entailed. Instead of having the bulk of pay rolls on a Friday or Saturday on the first or fifteenth of the month they are being staggered throughout the week or month according to the method of payment.

The staggering of shifts in plants and factories is also designed to spread out the peak demand on streetcars and busses.

Louisiana State Senate Invites Willkie to Speak

BATON ROUGE, La., June 9 (AP)—The all-Democratic Louisiana State Senate adopted a resolution inviting Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican Presidential candidate, to address it before its final adjournment on July 9.

The resolution set forth that Mr. Willkie is one of the most popular speakers in America and is a potential candidate for President in 1944. It added that the people of Louisiana have never had an opportunity to get acquainted with him and that "many of us will be enlightened" by his governmental views. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Legion Puts War Effort First on Convention List

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—In deciding to hold its convention this year in Kansas City, Mo., instead of in war-congested New Orleans as had been voted at the Milwaukee meeting in 1941, and also to eliminate social activity and streamline even the business part of the program, the American Legion has implemented the all-out, nonisolationist, co-operative war policy that has characterized its operations since 1939.

The action of the Executive Committee here June 3, selecting Kansas City as the site and Sept. 19 to 21 as the dates of the annual meeting, pointed up a development which results in taking the Legion temporarily rather out of the public eye, but which actually should turn attention on the organization as a significant factor in the efficient operation of the national wartime machine.

Willingness to give up such a thing as the colorfully stupendous day-long parade which has been to the lay public the most important part of Legion conventions of other years, signifies something of the sober way in which the Legion leadership views its responsibilities in this new war crisis.

While the Executive Committee did not—and there is opinion to the effect that legally it could not—specify that the various State Departments cut their official delegations to 10 per cent of normal, it did recommend, as a compromise with suggestions from governmental sources, that the delegates be held to no more than those of last year, when, 1,478 were registered.

Under ordinary conditions, during such a meeting, for instance, as that in Chicago, the Legion convention attracts as delegates, nondelegates members, committees, and their families, as many as 100,000 persons. Probably in addition, it is estimated, the circus aspects of the event attract another 50,000 visitors.

The meeting in Kansas City this year will bring in probably not more than 2,000 or 3,000 persons, it is figured. The relief provided by this shrinkage in the matter of such things as housing and transportation is seen to be enormous.

Meanwhile the Legion is busy with other matters having chiefly now to do with the war. And it goes into this part of its program, it is pointed out, with no reservations such as might be present had the organization in recent years taken an isolationist and non-cooperative stand. In the years immediately following the first war there was among its members a sense of disillusionment, and opposition to internationalism. As world affairs developed this attitude was seen slowly to change, so that in 1939 the convention expressed itself definitely behind the national administration's foreign policy. Subsequent conventions, action by Executive Committees, and statements of leaders and rank-and-file members indicated clearly that in spite of a vociferous minority the Legion was for an all-out defense, or war—even on foreign soil if necessary—against aggressors.

It is held now that while there remains a minority opinion opposed to the New Deal policies and opposing generally the world viewpoint, the leadership, cohesion, and influence of this element is smashed. Among those oppositionist leaders are Hanford McNider, Hamilton Fish, Wayland Brooks, and Bennet Champ Clark.

Among the problems which now face the Legion is that of whether to admit into its membership those in the service for World War No. 2. And while there is a marked division of opinion it is believed that a majority, if and when the matter comes to a showdown, will favor accepting these new soldiers as buddies.

Discussion of this issue developed some specific arguments on both sides, and these were set forth in a communication from headquarters here some time ago, with a list of 16 pros and cons. Chief argument against admitting the new soldiers would seem to be the great spread in age between the two groups, making for, it is held, divergent interests, loyalties, and objectives. In any event admission of World War number two soldiers would require an amendment to the charter which was created by an Act of Congress, for that charter specifies the period of service of those eligible as ending with the Armistice in 1918.

While it is estimated that some 25,000 Legionnaires are now again in the armed services, the organization's chief contributions to the war effort are in civilian or noncombatant capacities. It has vigorously supported such agencies as the Red Cross and U. S. O. It has offered its services as guards and in the training of guards. Its members officially and unofficially have taken posts of leadership in all sorts of civilian defense activities. It has organized the sons of its members to help in first aid, serve as air raid warning messengers, and to relieve farm labor shortages.

The Legion is serving already as the medium for handling claims of veterans of this war, and in this respect it is pointed out that it has vigorously supported legislation benefiting those in service now, such as the pay bills now before Congress.

One outstanding service in the view of many was the Legion's publication at its own expense and distribution of some 2,000,000 copies of a little booklet on tips for new soldiers entitled "Fall-In." The Legion also has published and distributed a pamphlet on Air Raid Precaution Services.

And while the Legion has in no way changed its views about Communism—so strongly opposed as to set this organization up as the number one anti-Communist agency of the nation—it recognizes the realities of the present war situation and does not now object to war aid to Russia.

The Legion membership, being solicited and accepted on a yearly basis, is a very flexible thing, but figures at headquarters here indicate that right now the rolls include 1,074,905 former soldiers, some 40,000 more than at this same time last year.

'Thumbs Up' Gets Briton To Canton, N.Y., for Degree

CANTON, N. Y., June 9 (AP)—The traditional British "thumbs up!" helped Malcolm MacDonald, United Kingdom High Commissioner to Canada, to St. Lawrence University to receive an honorary degree yesterday. When Mr. MacDonald's automobile broke down at Ogdensburg he hitchhiked the 15 miles to Canton.

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First of Summer Plays at Majestic—Vermont OPA Group Organizing

Kaufman-Hart Comedy With Eddie Dowling

All those pleasures and perplexities of country real estate which George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart assembled in "George Washington Slept Here" have become familiar to theater-goers since the play made its debut in Boston two seasons ago. But the subject is a perennial one. There are always new audiences ready to be amused just as there are always new buyers prepared to acquire a place somewhere in the country and put it into shape. So a well-filled house greeted the production which came to the Majestic last evening with Eddie Dowling in the part originally played by Ernest Truex.

As Mr. Dowling plays the part the emphasis is divided between comedy and farce. But so it is in the play. The authors have not been too chary of where they find their material. Some of the dialogue could hardly be described as refined. And some of the devices employed—the threatened foreclosing of the mortgage, for instance—could scarcely be called new. But there is technical ingenuity in the way the situations are woven together. The play moves briskly and there are few waste motions. This is not one of the major Kaufman and Hart works, but it seems a popular one with summer audiences.

The present production is generally satisfactory for the popular-price field at which it aims. Mr. Dowling last evening had moments when he pitched his voice too low. But he made a likable fellow of Newton Fuller, that innocent from the city who bought a run-down Pennsylvania farmhouse and cheerfully struggled with the problems of finding water, securing a right-of-way, and controlling insect pests. Even his skeptical wife, who was anything but enthusiastic about their new home, eventually agreed with him that there was nothing like life in the country. Ruth Holden gives a capable performance as that sardonic lady, who gradually succumbed to the charms of rural residence. John Farrell provides an entertaining reading of the role of the hired man, who was forever reminding his employer of some new difficulty to be faced.

As the visiting uncle, who fraudulently pretended to be a man of wealth, Loring Smith has all of the bombast that the character requires but misses some of the unction. Yet he manages satisfactorily enough. Henry Hines does not seem to be quite so unspeakable a brat as the one that the playwrights intended but he serves the purposes of the plot. Robert Henderson and Dorothy Eaton are now the visiting players from the neighboring summer theater and Mary Elliott and Jess Barker are the pleasant daughter of the house and her beau. Marjorie Peterson is farcically comic as the hired girl, and Virginia Maddocks is the guest who smiles and smiles but says nothing.

E. F. M.

Rita Hayworth and John Sutton
In "My Gal Sal," coming Wednesday to the Keith Memorial

Jan Veen Dancers at Pops

Jan Veen and Erika Thimey, appearing as a dance pair, along with a team of young women as support, made good their claim to notice on the platform of Symphony Hall last evening; and Arthur Fiedler, directing an orchestra of Boston Symphony men, located below the footlights, theater style, exhibited an understanding of the art of ballet that must have surprised many a person here and there in attendance. They effected an interesting shake-up in the routine of the Symphony Hall Pops, not only adding a little drama but also introducing an unwonted accent and sound. They performed to a sold-out house and they gave plenty of pleasure with what may fairly be called their echoes of the Russian Ballet.

It was in the middle of war that Diaghileff came to America with the original Russian Ballet; and in the middle of war his ideas find revival. Nor is Mr. Veen's and Miss Thimey's scheme of entertainment an imitation, as many types of recent dance production unashamedly calling themselves Russian figure out; rather it goes back to Diaghileff fundamentals and builds up something expressive now and here. The Jan Veen Dancers, briefly to put the matter, act out what they think and feel instead of merely executing steps that they have been strictly taught according to classic or other rule.

For serious consideration, they offered what the program set down as French Court Dances of the Sixteenth Century, by Warlock. However French the Pavane, the Tordion, and the Bransles which they gave may have been, the mood in which they carried them through was right. Antiquity was not allowed to chill exuberance. The dances may have had some rhythmic connection with the past; but for all that, they were alive and of today. Excellent, for another item, in a comic way, and without sacrifice of technical finesse, was Prologue and School Dance from "Hudson River Legend," music of Joseph Wagner. A special scene near enough to farce was "Carmen Cross Cut," designated as a Satire, with Mr. Veen as solo executant. That was an applause winner indeed. Mr. Veen perhaps has a line there quite his own.

More in the regular Pops order of affairs, and taking place oefore the stage was cleared for the dancers, was a presentation of the Liszt Concerto No. 2 in A major for Piano and Orchestra, with Félix Fox as the soloist. The work is one which an enthusiastic admirer of Liszt, like Mr. Fox, would enjoy bringing back. No doubt his style at the piano differs from what Liszt's was as far as possible, yet few artists interpret Liszt as genuinely as he does. Without vainly trying to recapture the Liszt manner of playing, whatever that may have been, he gets at the underlying idea of the music in an extraordinary way. Most likely, too, Liszt composed for the music's more than for the playing's sake.

W. P. T.

Soldier Program On Air Tonight; Lochner to Talk

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Fort Belvoir, Virginia, comes the first radiocast of "Cheers From The Camps," a weekly variety program from camps throughout the country, presenting each week former professional entertainers now in the U. S. armed forces. The program opens and closes with a soldier reading a letter to his mother, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Louis P. Lochner, former chief of the Associated Press Bureau in Berlin, will speak on life inside Nazi Germany, NBC, 6:30 p. m., WNAC, by recording, 7:45 p. m.

Conservatory of Music Program Is Announced

Wallace Goodrich, director of the New England Conservatory of Music, has just announced that Commencement Exercises would start June 12 with a Class Day program at Jordan Hall at 2:30 p.m. and a Senior Class Concert at 8:15 p. m. Conservatory Night at the Pops Concert will be June 13; the Annual Alumni Meeting at the Conservatory Building at 3 p. m. June 15, and the Annual Alumni Reunion and Banquet in Brown Hall at 7 p. m.; and Commencement Exercises in Jordan Hall June 16 at 2:30 p. m.

Green Mountain State Plans To Enforce New Price Ceilings

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 9—Organization of the Office of Price Administration in Vermont has been partly completed under the direction of Price Administrator Fred S. Brynn and is ready to handle administration of general maximum price regulations. The naming of Charles P. Smith, Jr., of Burlington, and Prof. Roswell C. McCrea, former Dean of the School of Business at Columbia University, who has a summer home in Norwich, as price officers, are latest additions to the organization.

While adherence to the new price ceilings instituted from Washington, has been general throughout the State, there have been some sections where the regulations have not been met. Most of these, however, have been corrected voluntarily when pointed out, according to the administrator. Throughout the State, particularly from the man on the street, there has been some criticism of the extent to which the new office has been organized. To many thrifty Vermonters the size of the department which has been set up under Administrator Brynn seems all out of proportion to the size of the State, and particularly so as compliance with the rulings is admittedly general on the part of all types of businesses.

In addition to the appointment of Mr. Smith and Professor McCrea, the Administrator, has just announced the appointment of F. Ray Keyser, of Chelsea, as enforcement attorney and William S. Burrage, of Middlebury, as associate attorney, in the legal division. Both men will be members of the staff of Lawrence C. Jones, of Rutland, former Attorney General of the State, whose appointment as chief attorney had been previously announced.

James G. Burke, formerly of Bennington, and more recently attached to the Federal Social Security Board at Burlington, is administrative officer and assistant to the director. Mr. Smith and Professor McCrea will handle the administration of the general maximum price regulation.

James W. Bottomly, a transfer from the Boston regional office, will be chief inspector. Maurice Sullivan, at present working out of the Boston office, is assistant to Mr. Bottomly. Several other inspectors are working in the State but are subject to recall to the Boston office.

John Burke and Anson F. Barber, of Montpelier, both with the office since the beginning of tire rationing, remain as staff members of the rationing division. Mr. Burke is largely concerned with tire rationing and Mr. Barber, for the most part, with food rationing.

Arthur W. Bacon, of Montpelier, is a staff member of the fuel rationing division, and Gordon H. Ladd, of Barre, head of a retail grocery firm, has been engaged as food specialist in the food rationing division.

Eastern Star

Mrs. Ethel S. Hill, of Johnson, was elected Worthy Grand Matron of the Vermont Order of the Eastern Star, at the final session last Friday of the 70th annual session of the Grand Chapter, held in the capital. She succeeds Mrs. Geneva C. Webster, of Randolph. Clarence A. Davis, of Queehec, was elected Worthy Grand Patron, succeeding G. Raymond Stimets, of Burlington.

Mrs. Addie F. Allen, of Milton, was elected Grand Secretary and, re-elected were, Mrs. Mildred Stiles, of Alburgh, Treasurer; Mrs. Orris Joslyn, of Manchester, Associate Matron and the Rev. John Maxwell, of Manchester, Associate Grand Patron.

Special Session

Although there has been no indication from Gov. William H. Wills that he will call a special session of the General Assembly before the time for the regular biennial session next January, many political leaders and State officials are of the opinion it will be necessary. Just when such a special session might be called is problematical but most State House observers believe it will be sometime in the fall, after there has been time to digest reports of various departments which will be presented with the end of the fiscal year on June 30.

The highway department, particularly, will need financial relief before the next regular session of the General Assembly meets, in spite of the fact that motor vehicles registrations and drivers' license fees, from which the department derives most of its revenue, held up to nearer normal than was anticipated. However, most of this money has already been expended on contracts let or completed last year. A drop of $147,945 in car registration fees in May as compared with the same period last year is further indication some officials say that financial relief will be needed.

Senator Howard C. Rice, of Brattleboro, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and one of the oldest veterans of the General Assembly in point of service, said that little as he desired the calling of a special session he believed the Governor would find it necessary, not only, he added, to take care of emergency finances' but also to obtain some emergency war time powers which he does not now have and which might become desirable at any time. Governors of most States now have these powers already, the Windham County Senator pointed out.

Newspaper License Fee Vetoed

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has cast into a legally-prepared wastebasket the City Council's recent controversial order which would have, in effect, prohibited the street sale of out-of-state newspapers by imposing a $10 license fee on the vendors.

In a special message to yesterday's meeting of the Boston City Council, the Mayor expressed his disapproval of the measure and returned it without his signature.

The Council's ordinance, which aroused considerable opposition from persons who felt it was directed against the New York newspaper PM, fell first before the axe of the Corporation Counsel, Robert Cutler.

Mr. Cutler had been requested by Mayor Tobin to pass upon the legality of the measure. Enacted by the Council May 25, it would have become law tomorrow, June 10, without the Mayor's signature, had he not expressed specific disapproval.

In his 1,500-word opinion, passed on to the City Council with the Mayor's brief veto message, Mr. Cutler ruled that the Council's measure was "beyond the powers vested" in that body, and would, even so, be a violation of freedom of the press.

The measure cannot be revived, as the Council has no power to override the executive's veto.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

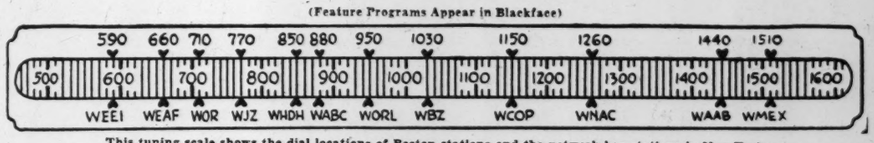
4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.75mc and 15.33mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL 9.07mc and 11.37mc, 6.04mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

State Guard Receives Seventeen Beach Wagons

Seventeen beach wagons were turned over to the Massachusetts State Guard yesterday by the State Department of Public Works, Herman A. MacDonald, Public Works Commissioner, announced. The cars, which have been used to transport survey parties, have been in storage for some months.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Dance Matinee: popular
3:15	News comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Browns baseball game	recordings
3:30	News; Hollywood	Two Men and a Girl	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Dance Matinee
3:45	Swing Time	Southernaires: quartet	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Browns baseball game	"Price Control": Songs
4:00	Ruth Chatterton	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	"Help Uncle Sam!"
4:15	"Mosaic": organ	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Browns baseball game	Dance Matinee: popular
4:30	Interview	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	recordings
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Browns baseball game	Dance Matinee: records
5:00	Musical Camera:	Jack Dalton, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Orchid: Sports	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
5:15	Jean Collins; orch.	"Musical Headlines"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Buddy Clark, songs
5:30	Recordings: Songs	"Two of Us": music	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sports: Music
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports: Music	'Capt. Midnight': drama	News reports: Defense
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:15	Dorothy Kilgallen	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports: "Town Crier"
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Music	Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles	News Service	Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	Press Roundup; Music	Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles	Sports Results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	The Johnson Family"	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	American Melody	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dance orchestra
7:45	Hour: songs; violin	Allen; orch.; songs	L. P. Lochner; Recorded	"Inside of Sports"	"Is That So?": forum
8:00	"Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue	"The Perfect Crime":	'What's My Name': quiz	Joe Dominguez' Orch.
8:15	Heir?": drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue	drama; orchestra	program	"Electric Choir"
8:30	'Arkansas Traveler':	Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	"Price Control": music,
8:45	Bob Burns; News	Carmen Cavalerro's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent": drama	Romance in Music
9:00	"Archie": comedy	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: record-
9:15	drama; orchestra	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	ings
9:30	"Cheers From the	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Fibber McGee and Molly:	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Classical Album: record-
9:45	Camps": variety	V. Monroe's Orch.: Songs	comedy: music	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	ings
10:00	show	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	John B. Hughes, news	News reports
10:15	Cheers From Camps	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	soloists; orch.; guests	Australian News; Music	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	Maj. Gen. Miles	Military analysis	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	Les Brown's Orchestra	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	"Here Comes the Band"	son's Or.; songs: comedy	"Under Western Skies"	Shep Fields' Orchestra
11:00	News; Elmer Davis	News; Music	News Service	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	Joe Dominguez' Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Public Af-	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:30	fairs; Master	"Music You Want"	St. Louis Serenade: or-	Bob Allen's Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	"Music You Want"	chestra: vocalists	Joseph Sudy's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	"Musical Clock"; News	News comments	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Quiz; music; news	"Musical Clock"	"Fiesta": music	News Service	
7:45	News; War Summary	News report	"Good Morning"	Organ recital	
8:00	News of the World	Morgan Beatty, News	News Service	Eight Bells: music	News report
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie: News	Morning Watch: talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore's Show,	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45	Carl Moore: News	Toast: popular music	Musical Roundup	"Morning Varieties"	Cowboy Songs
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	News; Recordings	News and Rhythm	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Scarlet Letter"	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Four Clubmen	"The Breakfast Club"	"Singing Strings"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45	Harvey & Dell: sk.	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Treasury Star Parade	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson": sketch	New England Cupboard	Price Control; Orchestra
10:15	American Stories	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother": sk.	Musical Headlines	"Help Mate": sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Going Shopping"
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Funny Money Man"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	U. S. Army Highlights	"Going Shopping"
11:00	Clara-Lu-'n'-Em	"Second Husband": sk.	"The Bartons": sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Harry Owens' Orchestra
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Australian News	Organ soloist
11:30	'Bright Horizons': sk.	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Road of Life": sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Speeches; Music
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Colonial Network Orch	News report
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane": sketch	"Kaleidoscope"	Defense, farm talks	Town Crier
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: news comment	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	Luncheon music	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Serial drama	Edward McHugh, hymns	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way": sk.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk.	N. E. Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical programs; orch.	Religious program
1:45	"Road of Life"	News report	Cedric Foster, News	"March On, Marines"	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Treasures in Melody	Victory program
2:15	Serial drama	Contrasts in Melody	"Grimm's Daughter"	Music; News	Victory program
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Rakov's Orchestra	Guiding Light	Cafe Continental	John Kiley, organ
2:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn recital	Baseball Interviews	News report
3:00	David Harum: sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Red Sox - St. Louis	Dance Matinee
3:15	Victory at Home	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Browns baseball game	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
3:30	Children Are People	"Two Men and a Girl"	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox - St. Louis	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
3:45	"United We Stand"	15 Min. from Broadway	'Right to Happiness'	Browns baseball game	Connee Boswell, songs
4:00	David Cheskin's Or.	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Red Sox - St. Louis	Duke Ellington's Orch.
4:15	Victory at Home	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas": serial	Browns baseball game	Shep Fields' Orchestra
4:30	Children Are People	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Red Sox - St. Louis	Benny Goodman's Orch.
4:45	Press News	Melody Interlude: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Browns baseball game	Barry Wood, songs
5:00	Musical Camera	Jack Dalton, songs	"When a Girl Marriees"	Music; Sports Matinee	Glen Gray's Orchestra
5:15	Musical Camera	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
5:30	Songs; Music	Superman: sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Jack Armstrong, stories	Sports; Music
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	Sport comment; Music	"Captain Midnight"	News Service; Talk
6:00	News reports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier; News
6:30	Frank Parker; songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or.	"Mr. Keen" sketch	News of the World	The Johnson Family	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	Ed. C. Hill; Talk	The Great Gildersleeve	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"	Jerry Sears' Orchestra
7:45	Treas. Star Parade	The Great Gildersleeve	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Baritone and organ	Andre Kostelanetz' Orch.
8:00	Nelson Eddy: or-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Jose Dominguez' Orch
8:15	chestra; chorus	Kelly, m. c.	Man": dramatic sketch	Robt. P. Patterson: talk	"About Today": WMEX
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Navy Blue Rhythm: Dick	Walsh Music
8:45	Hersholt: sketch	night": dramatic sketch	House": orchestra	Jurgens' Orchestra	Drama Shop
9:00	Shirley Temple in	Chamber Music Society	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, News	Pages From the Classical
9:15	"Junior Miss"	of Lower Basin Street	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album
9:30	Ransom Sherman:	Frontline Headlines	"Mr. District Attorney":	"Pass in Review": Army	Classical Album
9:45	comedy; music	"Meet the Band": songs	dramatic sketch; orch.	entertainment	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music:	"Three Thirds of the	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News	News reports
10:15	"New Moon"	Nation": drama	Musical Knowledge	Les Brown's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Quartet finals	Treasury Star Parade	Kay Kyser's College of	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk	Musical Knowledge	Ted Weems' Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Jose Dominguez' Orch.
11:15	H. V. Evatt, talk	Music You Want	Local News; Songs	Sen. James Meade	Cab Callaway's Orch.
11:30	Rep't to the Nation	Music You Want	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Tune Up, America":	Day's End: music
11:45	Rep't to the Nation	Music You Want	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	interviews; music	Day's End: News

Today's FM Programs

W62B, Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum; talk.
3:30 p. m.—"Two Men and a Girl."
3:45 p. m.—"Southernaires", quartet.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—"Symphony of Melody."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—"Marimba Melodies."
7:30 p. m.—"Novelty Time."
7:45 p. m.—Orchestra; Soloist.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Concert Hall."
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-St. Louis Browns Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
5:05 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt; comment.
6:45 p. m.—Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles: "Blackout."
7:00 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
8:15 p. m.—Some Like It Sweet."
8:30 p. m.—"Ned Jordan, Secret Agent."
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—Arthur Mann, News; Music.
9:30 p. m.—Alvino Rey's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—"Symphonietta"; music.
10:30 p. m.—Les Brown's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—"Under Western Skies."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Bob Allen's Orchestra.
11:45 p. m.—Joseph Sudy's Orchestra.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, June 10
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 15.02 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Meet John Londoner. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Country Notes. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time.) VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time.) VLQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.
Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

N. H. Farm Picture Good Except Labor

CONCORD, N. H., June 9 (AP)—A serious lack of labor is beclouding New Hampshire's spring farm prospects, which in other respects are the brightest in years, Andrew L. Felker, Commissioner of Agriculture, reports.

The Commissioner said the hay crop is unusually good, there has been a record-breaking harvest of maple sirup, and a record apple crop is indicated. Mr. Felker pointed out, however, that lack of workers is seriously handicapping farmers and that planting is behind schedule in many sections of the State.

Maritime Board Gets Barge Bids

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—The Maritime Commission announced recently 27 bids received from contractors in 11 States for construction of wooden barges.

The barges are to be constructed 180 feet long, without propulsive power, 750 deadweight tons at 11-foot draft, and not more than five will be awarded to one contractor. The Commission announcement did not state the total number of barges to be contracted for, and did not indicate when contracts would be awarded.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04, 9.70mc or 11.73mc
6:30 p. m.—News, commentary, in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"The World of Science."
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.81mc (25.6m)
5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
Tickets on Sale 2 Weeks in Advance
30c, 55c, 85c, $1.10 Inc. Tax

(BOSTON STAGE)

MAJESTIC • TONIGHT, 8:30 • MAT. TOM'W
Boston's POPULAR PRICE THEATRE
EDDIE DOWLING in
GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE Comedy by
GEORGE S. KAUFMAN & MOSS HART
EVES. 50c-$1.00-$1.50 —PLUS TAX— 400 ORCH. SEATS
WED.-SAT. MATINEES 50c 75c Plus Tax
$1.00

BOSTON (MOVIES)

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
Doors • Orpheum 9 A. M.
Open • State 11:15 A. M.
30c till 1 p. m., Incl. tax
Eleanor Powell • Red Skelton
"SHIP AHOY"
Plus "ALIAS BOSTON BLACKIE"

PARAMOUNT & FENWAY
NOW
CECIL B. DE MILLE'S
"REAP THE WILD WIND"
Ray Milland, John Wayne, Paulette Goddard

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting" — Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET with VINCENT PRICE JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL Air-Cooled
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St.
Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c-$2.20
Seats for next 8 Weeks. Mail Orders Now

2 PERFORMANCES EVERY SUNDAY
George Abbott's Happy Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with Joy Hodges, Marty May
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Eves. 8:40. Mats. Sat. and Sun. 2:40

John C. Wilson presents
THE CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'y. Cl. 6-5969
Air-Cooled. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, H. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
Air Conditioned
LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4255
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 260 Seats at $1.10
Eves. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
Air-Conditioned—Mail Orders Promptly Filled
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents
George Gershwin & DuBose Heyward's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC—West 44 Street Air-Cooled
Evgs. Incl. Sun. $2.75-55c Mats. Wed., Sat., $2.20-55c

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St & 6th Ave
GREER GARSON • WALTER PIDGEON
"MRS. MINIVER"
From JAN STRUTHER'S Book • An M-G-M Picture
ON THE GREAT STAGE: "AT EASE!"—Leonidoff's fast moving, colorful revue. Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Erno Rapee.
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

"TEN GENTLEMEN from WEST POINT"
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—
"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joesph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
"George Washington Slept Here," by Kaufman and Hart. Starring Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"Private Lives," starring Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes. 8:40.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30
"Pomp and Circumstance," March. Elgar
Overture to "Euryanthe" ..... Weber
"Hora Staccato" ..... Dinsi-Heifetz
Ballet Music from "Faust" ..... Gounod
First Movement, Symphony No. 5
in C minor ..... Beethoven
"Kamennoi-Ostrow" ..... Rubinstein
Bolero ..... Ravel
"Tales from the Vienna Woods,"
Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Smoke Gets in Your Eyes,"
from "Roberta" ..... Kern
Dance of the Buffoons, from
"Snowmaiden" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Salute to Our Armed Forces," 1:55, 4:55, 8. "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. 3:05, 6:10, 9:10.

Fenway—
"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 12, 3, 6, 9. Short Selected Subjects.

Keith Memorial—
"The Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:10, 10:25. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:15. "March of Time," 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:55.

Kenmore—
"Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner, 2:45, 6, 9:30. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. 1, 4:40, 8.

Metropolitan—
"Always in My Heart," Kay Francis and Walter Huston. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:30, 8:05. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:40.

Modern—
"Mister V,"

Soldiers in New England Camps Read More for Recreation and Study

Camp Samoset of Women's 'Y' To Meet Girls' Outing Demand

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It's camping time and, answering the demand for summer camping facilities for young girls, the Boston Young Women's Christian Association is opening Camp Samoset at Gilford, N. H., July 6, for girls from 12 to 18.

Samoset, an established and well-equipped camp of 65 acres, will have accommodations for nearly 100 girls for the complete season of eight weeks, according to Mrs. Oscar Haussermann, Chairman of the Y. W. C. A. Camp Committee and member of the "Y" board. Establishment of the camp is in line with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's advice that all children possible be sent to camp this summer, Mrs. Haussermann points out. A limited number of campers will be accepted for shorter periods as well as those for the entire eight weeks.

Miss Hattie Droll of the Boston "Y" staff, who will direct Camp Samoset, is a member of the American Camping Association and directed the Boston "YWs" camp on Martha's Vineyard for several years. Assisting her will be the staff members of the Younger Girls' Department, Miss Florence Shaw, the Director, and Mrs. Lois Fuller Johnson, her assistant.

A Chinese student from Mount Holyoke, Me-Tsung Kaung, will also be on the camp staff in charge of dramatics and story telling. Crafts counselor will be Miss Anne Sawitsky, Assistant Director of East Boston Settlements Art Center.

Other Boston "Y" staff members who will be at Samoset are Miss Janice Janes as Dance Counselor, Miss Edith Kelley as Sports Counselor, Miss Margery F. Taylor as swimming counselor, and Miss Marie Oliver for music.

Registrations for Samoset can be made at the Clarendon Street building of the Association.

© Bachrach

Hattie Droll

Boston Young Women's Christian Association staff member, who will be Director of Camp Samoset this coming summer. Miss Droll is also a member of the American Camping Association. Samoset opens July 6.

D. A. R. Scholarships

The Girl Home Makers Committee of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution has announced the awarding of scholarships to three outstanding high school seniors. The first, a scholarship of $100, has been awarded to Greta Pedersen of Lynn; the second, $75, to Miss Jean Finlay, of Wollaston, and the third, $50, to Miss Virginia Clark of Orleans.

The National D. A. R. Girl Home Makers Committee has been in existence for many years, and the Massachusetts Society has been carrying on active work in this field since 1923. Miss Isabel Gordon of Worcester, was then State Regent, and the first club was organized by the Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter of Worcester. Various chapters in the State contribute to the fund, making possible the three annual scholarships given by the Massachusetts Society and, in addition, many scholarships are given locally by individual chapters. They are awarded for the study of home economics.

The Massachusetts Daughters assisted in compiling the "Handbook of Instruction in Home Making," used in schools, clubs and student groups, the cover of which was designed by the Girls' Trade School of Worcester.

Mrs. Edwin W. Savage, of Sterling, is State Chairman of the Girl Home Makers Committee.

Flag Day Tea

The Betsy Ross Chapter of the D. A. R. in Lawrence plans a Flag Day Tea to be held Saturday afternoon, June 13, at 2:30 o'clock at the home of the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Irving C. Howes, 164 Hohnson Street, North Andover. Mrs. Harriet Dodge Quealy is Regent.

To Study Herbs

The Preservation of Antiquities Division of the Department of the American Home of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs plans a meeting Thursday, June 11, for the study of herbs as used in olden days and also for observation of old methods of collecting, preserving and shipping perfumes, spices and herbs.

Members will meet at 15 Union Street at 10:30 o'clock, and will be instructed by Edwin M. Wilder, an authority on the subject.

Mrs. Charles H. Swan of Methuen is Chairman of the Division and has serving with her Mrs. George H. Jackson of Plymouth, Vice-Chairman of the Eastern Division; Mrs. Maurice Spillane, of Quincy, Vice-Chairman of the Western Division; Mrs. Joseph L. Peabody of Winchendon, Mrs. Frederick R. Sims of Northampton, Mrs. Eaton H. Perkins of Melrose, Mrs. Edward F. Timmins of South Boston, Miss Josephine G. Richardson of Boston, Mrs. Harry A. Smith of Arlington, and Mrs. Robert W. Sanderson of Ipswich.

Flower Show in Winthrop

Friday and Saturday of this week, the Garden Club of the Winthrop Woman's Club will sponsor a flower show from 2 p. m. to 9:30 p. m. at Odd Fellows Hall, Pauline Street, Winthrop, open to the general public. Any person living in Winthrop, not a professional, is elegible to enter displays, the club has announced.

The classes include those for specimen blooms, artistic arrangement of iris, roses, peonies, and flowering branches of trees and shrubs; miniature arrengements; a June party table; a "best in your garden" class for man only; "bouquet for mother," a class for children, and a class for members only.

A garden terrace, set for tea, will be a feature of the show and in it will be a miniature pool where visitors may drop coins. The proceeds will go to purchase magazine subscriptions for the men stationed at the three Winthrop forts.

Book Tastes Range Over Wide Field

Soldiers faced with curtailed leaves are turning to books during their leisure hours, it was announced today at First Corps Area Headquarters in Boston. Many are reading more now than they did in civilian life, the report said.

As one soldier put it, they read "not for escape from life, but for pursuing it with reason and balance."

Officials of the Corps Area looking into the literary situation in New England Army camps and posts reported these findings:

Some soldiers not only like to read but also want to become authors, and books on how to write for publication are in demand, though there is a dearth of such volumes in camp libraries.

Western and mystery stories are generally most popular but there is a constant call for heavier stuff. One post library has 300 books on mathematics and one night only two remained on the shelves.

"Among novelists, Hemingway, Steinbeck, Kenneth Roberts and Thorne Smith are the most popular," said the report. "The stories of Nordhoff and Hall also have a wide appeal, and there is some call, rather to one's surprise, for the novels of Dickens, Dumas and Hugo."

Post libraries said that books on present world conditions rank highest in the non-fiction class, with Ambassador Joseph E. Davies' "Mission to Moscow" as the prime favorite.

"Indeed, anything and everything about Russia is most eagerly seized upon by our soldiers," said the headquarters release.

Books on special subjects, including etiquette, are popular. One soldier will want a book on jiu-jitsu; another a book concerning carrier pigeons.

One selectee, who trained at Fort Devens and was transferred to the South, wrote back for the exact words of a quotation from Macaulay—he said he wanted to use it in a dinner speech, the occasion of which he did not describe.

Providence Crash Involves Trolley

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 9 (AP)—Seven to 10 persons were injured some critically, when a trolley car jumped the tracks and crashed against a building after coming out of the downtown eastside tunnel here today.

General Manager Alonzo Williams, of the United Electric Railway said he was not able immediately to explain the crash.

First reports indicated only occupants of the trolley were injured. The car left its rails at a curve, mounted a sidewalk and crashed into the building.

Route of Heroes Parade

Parade routes and full-day program for the 5 American and 10 British war heroes who will be honor guests of Boston tomorrow were announced by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's general committee today as follows:

10 a. m.—Reception to heroes as they arrive at East Boston Airport. A brief on-the-spot radiocast as the men are greeted by Mayor Tobin and other officials.

10:30 a. m.—In a cavalcade of 25 cars, the hero-guests will be taken on a tour of the Boston Navy Yard. Route of the cavalcade: via Porter Street, Central Square, Meridian and William Streets, Broadway, and over Charlestown Bridge to the Yard.

10:50 a. m.—Leave Navy Yard for Fore River Shipyard, via Chelsea and Commercial Streets, to Atlantic Avenue, Summer Street, and Dorchester Avenue, Old Colony Avenue to Old Colony Parkway and Neponset Bridge.

Party will be picked up by Quincy police escort and Quincy officials to continue on Quincy Shore Drive, Sea Street, Southern Artery, South Street, Des Moines Road, to Fore River Main Gate

11:30 a. m.: At Fore River Shipyard.

12:30 p. m.: Lunch at Neighborhood Club in Quincy. Route from Fore River Yard to the Club via Howard Street, to Quincy Avenue, Hancock Street, Quincy Square, Adams Street, President's Lane, and Glendale Road.

Approx. 1:30 p. m.: Leave Neighborhood Club, route to be taken: Glendale Road, President's Lane, Adams Street, Newport Avenue, West Squantum Avenue, to Hancock Street, Neponset Bridge, Old Colony Parkway, Old Colony Avenue, Dorchester Avenue, Broadway to Park Square and Columbus Avenue entrance to Hotel Statler, Boston.

2:30 p. m.: Parade of heroes in numbered cars accompanied by 15 bands, hundreds of marching soldiers, Marines, Coast Guardsmen and others. Route: Beacon Street at Dartmouth Street to School Street, Washington Street, Temple Place, Tremont Street, Boylston Street, Park Square.

The heroes will be guests of Mayor Tobin at a private dinner party.

7:30 p. m.: Celebration on Common beginning with spectacular precision drill of 76 Royal Canadian Air Force Cadets, who will drill for 15 minutes without one command being given. Community singing by crowd from song sheets, over half a million of which will be distributed.

Singing of "Star Spangled Banner" by Miss Lily Pons.

Singing of "God Save the King" by Walter Kidder.

Presenattion to each hero by Mayor Tobin of gold-medal embossed with the seal of the City.

Mass induction of 45 Navy air cadets, 50 selectees, and as many Marines.

Brief speeches by Mayor Tobin and Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, representing Governor Saltonstall.

Each hero will relate some of his experiences.

In case of heavy rain, the Common celebration will be adjourned to the Boston Garden.

Flag Display Urged On War Heroes Day

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today issued a request to all merchants and others displaying flags in honor of War Heroes' Day tomorrow, that they include with the American colors, if possible, the flags of other United Nations, particularly Britain and Canada.

American and British Heroes Who Will Be Boston's Men of Honor Tomorrow

Top row: (1) Flight Sergeant Maxwell Alexander Dick Riddell of Hamilton, Scotland, decorated by the King when he was 19, and now a veteran of many bombing flights over German-occupied territory; (2) Sergeant R. George Herbert, of the Commandos, twice decorated for bravery in raids; (3) Ensign Donald F. Mason of Rochester, N. Y., recipient of two decorations, the Distinguished Flying Cross and the silver star; (4) Lieut. Commander Harold P. Smith, U. S. N., hero of Java Sea battles; (5) Lieut. M. Michael Hall, Commando of the Lancashire Fusiliers, and (6) Sergeant D. N. Huntley, gunner on a bomber in the epic Augsburg flight.

Lower row: (7) Wing Commander M. J. Loudon, who shot down eight German planes over Libya and is a veteran of the Battle of Britain; (8) Lieut. Thomas Wilson Boyd, Commando who took part in the famous St. Nazaire raid in March, twice decorated for bravery; (9) Squadron Leader John Daring Nettleton, who lived up to his middle name in bringing back his bullet-ridden bomber from the Augsburg raid—the only plane of a formation of six to return from the 1,000-mile flight; (10) Pilot Officer A. F. Taylor, who took part in the raid which leveled Rostock and Lubeck; (11) Chief Engine Room Artificer Harry Howard, Commando of St. Nazaire expedition and winner of Distinguished Service Medal, and (12) Flight Lieut. Carroll Warren McColpin, American-born member of the R. A. F., who is with the famous Third Eagle Squadron.

Religious Instruction School Plan

Religious instruction of one hour a week for Boston school children was recommended in nine elementary schools beginning Oct. 1 by a special committee of the Boston School Board which reported the scheme favorably to the Board at yesterday's meeting.

Representatives of Roman Catholic, Protestant, Jewish and Christian Science churches, were members of the special committee, which recommended adoption of the religious instruction program. The School Board announced it would not take final action until after further public hearing on the subject. Date for the hearing was not set.

If adopted as recommended, the plan would provide that children whose parents have specifically requested it would be dismissed from their class work one hour a week for religious instruction given outside the school by the church selected by the parents.

At its weekly meeting yesterday, the School Board also decided that the Superintendent of Schools may give diplomas to boys who quit their studies during the 11th and 12th grades to enlist in the armed forces. The decision was similar to one made during World War I.

Request in Writing

Under the projected program of religious instruction, no children would be dismissed unless written request were received from their parents. Children who do not attend religious school during the one hour a week period would be given "character education" by their regular teachers within the school building.

In Boston, the scheme was long advocated by church groups, and it first came up for discussion before the School Committee last January. On Feb. 2 the special committee was apopinted to consider possible arrangements, and its report was made public late yesterday.

School Attitude

The special committee recommended that beginning with the fall school term, pupils in nine selected public schools be dismissed for church instruction. If successful, the privilege could be extended to other school districts beginning Feb. 1, 1943, the committee suggested. The Boston School Committee would assume no responsibility for the instruction, and its attitude would be one of cooperation only.

The nine schools which would take part beginning Oct. 1 are as follows:

Grades 4 through 6: The Aggasiz, Bowditch, and Margaret Fuller Schools—Tuesday morning; the Lowell School—Tuesday afternoon; the Francis Parkman and Edwin P. Seaver Schools—Wednesday morning; the Charles C. Perkins and Prince Schools — Thursday morning.

Grades 7 through 9: The William Barton Rogers School — Friday morning.

Those on the special committee are as follows: Joseph C. White, of the School Board, chairman; Dr. Frederick J. Gillis, assistant superintendent of schools; F. Arthur Hilton, representing The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; Rabbi Herman Rubenovitz, president of the Rabbinical Association of Greater Boston; the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Richard J. Quinlan, diocesan supervisor of parochial schools in Boston; and the Rev. Dr. Frank Jennings, secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches.

Send-Off to Air Corps Given 200 Hub Youths

Record Air Cadet Group—Two hundred Greater Boston youths who are scheduled to leave tomorrow by special train for Maxwell Field, Ala., to begin Army Aviation Cadet training were given an official send-off this morning at the South Armory, Irvington, Street, Boston.

This is the largest group of Boston men ever to leave for Army Aviation Cadet Training, according to Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Corps Area, and is in addition to the 39 cadets who left Boston on June 6.

Among the men to leave tomorrow is Richard D. Childs, member of The Christian Science Monitor editorial department. Mr. Childs is the third member of the Monitor editorial staff to enter Army Aviation Cadet training since the war began, with another slated to leave shortly.

Among those addressing the cadets were: Capt. William J. McCracken, A. C., President of the Aviation Cadet Examining Board in New England; Capt. Michael T. Neary, Recorder of the Examining Board; Maj. Ernest Loomis, First Corps Area Chaplain; Col. William D. Cottam, Corps Area Recruiting Officer; Capt. Benjamin Bowker, Assistant Corps Area Recruiting Officer, and Raymond P. Baldwin, Massachusetts Chairman of the New England Flying Cadet Committee.

The men to leave tomorrow will receive eight months of training as cadets, during which time they will receive $75 a month in addition to their food, clothing, lodging, medical and dental care, and $10,000 in life insurance. Depending upon their demonstrated aptitude they will receive special training as pilots, navigators, or bombardiers. Upon completion of the training they will go on active duty as second lieutenants with a monthly pay of $245.50.

Harvard R. O. T. C. Graduates—Letters of appointment and certificates were presented this morning to 68 graduates of the Harvard Military Reserve Officers Training Corps by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the First Corps Area, at the Fogg Museum, Harvard.

Fifty-eight students were commissioned as second lieutenants in the Field Artillery Reserve, one student was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Signal Reserve, eight students received certificates of course completion, and will receive commissions as second lieutenants in the Field Artillery Reserve upon completion of camp training this

War Activities in New England

coming summer. One student received a certificate of course completion and will be commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Reserve upon completion of summer camp.

Field Exercise for Guard—More than 600 Massachusetts State Guardsmen will take part in a field exercise in the Blue Hill Reservation next Sunday, it was announced today by Maj. Gen. Thomas F. Foley, commanding officer. A noon meal will be served the troops in the field.

Taking part in the maneuver will be the First Motor Squadron, Boston; the Second Motor Squadron composed of Troops A and K of Hingham, and C and D of Quincy; the Third Motor Squadron composed of Troops A, B, and C of Boston and D of Concord; details from the divisional engineers and Medical Units, both of Cambridge; and the Signal Corps of Boston.

R. I. Man Honored—Sergeant Vincenzo Spaziano, of Providence, R. I., was one of four men to receive silver stars yesterday from Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, Commander of United Nations Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific, it was announced at United Nations Headquarters in Australia.

Navy Honors Two New Englanders—Two Massachusetts men have been awarded Navy Crosses in recognition of action taken by submarines under their command, the Navy Department has announced.

Lieut. Commander Frank W. Fenno of Westminster, Mass., commanded the submarine which brought gold, silver and securities out of Corregidor on Feb. 5. For that feat, Commander Fenno won the Distinguished Service Cross from the Army. Today's announcement disclosed that his submarine also accounted for a 5,000-ton enemy merchant vessel and a Japanese warship of unidentified type.

The other officer awarded the Navy Cross is Lieut. Commander Willis A Lent, West Roxbury, Mass.

Commander Lent's submarine, the Navy said, sank two enemy ships totaling 12,000 tons, while he also was credited with the probable sinking of two additional enemy ships totaling 15,000 tons.

The enemy ship losses were announced previously by the Navy.

Erickson Leaves Post July 1—Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Bay State Selective Service Director and head of the Massachusetts Military Department, announced last night he had been appointed a colonel of infantry in the United States Army and would leave his present office July 1. General Erickson served on the Mexican border and in the World War. During post World War years he was attached to several Massachusetts National Guard units and in 1937 attained the rank of Brigadier General. He was appointed first to the position of Adjutant General in January, 1939, and before the close of that year was re-appointed for a six-year term.

Court Frees Hands for A Hub Clean-Up

Court decision to uphold the Boston Licensing Board in its three months' effort to close Miami Grove, Inc., Tremont Street liquor establishment, today freed Boston's hands for a campaign to "clean up other night clubs," Miss Mary E. Driscoll, Chairman of the Board, said today.

Judge Walter Collins of the Suffolk Superior Court today denied a petition for writ of certiorari asked by Miami Grove which, if granted, would have restored the night club's license to operate.

The Boston Licensing Board revoked the license last March in the conviction that the club was guilty of selling liquor to minor women, permitting the sale of marihuana cigarettes, and condoning other illegal practices, Miss Driscoll declared.

In 1940 the club was suspended briefly by the board on charges of permitting soliciting. In 1941, it was again suspended, this time on charges of selling liquor to minor girls. In January, 1942, the Federal Narcotic Squad obtained convictions of the assistant manager of the establishment and a musician in the orchestra an charges of selling marihuana cigarettes.

On Jan. 1, this year, the Licensing Board issued a 1942 license to the establishment, but subsequent investigation, Miss Driscoll said, proved to the Board's satisfaction that the place was improperly supervised and should be closed.

Court decision to support the Licensing Board in its action in this case, Miss Driscoll said, is regarded by the Board as setting the stamp of judicial approval on its method of action, and will lead to a thorough campaign to clean out similar establishments.

Giving requires good sense
—Ovid
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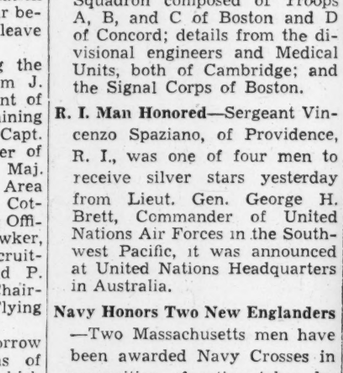

OH BOY, IT'S GOOD!"

The man at the Hood Store says Orange Pineapple Ice Cream is made of oranges that ripened in the sunshine, and sweet golden pineapple.
Mommy says Orange Pineapple Ice Cream has lots of food value, whatever that is.
I say it's good. And if I can possibly fit a second helping in, I'm going to.
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June Special
BUY IT FROM YOUR NEAREST HOOD-TURNER CENTRE OR NEAPOLITAN-CREME SUPREME ICE CREAM DEALER

Swinton Choice Discloses Rising Role of West Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 9—The British Government's decision announced today to have a minister of Cabinet rank resident in West Africa is clearest official indication yet given of the great importance attached to the trans-African supply and communication route.

The day will come when the veil of military secrecy will be lifted to disclose the dramatic story of a lifeline which has been built up across Equatorial Africa and which at one end taps the vast armament resources of North America and at the other end delivers men and war machines to the Libyan desert, the East African war zone, Syria, Irak, Palestine, Iran, Russia, China, and India.

In the meantime, the British Government's dispatch of Viscount Swinton to West Africa, with authority over the colonies of Nigeria, Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone, confirms that the administration of the equatorial area has become so widespread and complex that it requires a Cabinet minister with power to make decisions on the spot. A precedent for this step was set when Britain found it necessary to have a high-ranking minister resident in the Middle East with powers to co-ordinate the efforts of Army, Navy, and Air Force chiefs, civilian governors, as well as production and transport authorities. The Australian minister in the British Cabinet, Mr. R. G. Casey, who is successfully filling the role in Cairo, now has a counterpart in Lord Swinton on the West African Coast.

Wartime Appointment

As for the future of Britain's West African colonies, appointment of Lord Swinton is understood to be specifically confined to the duration of war. Therefore, it may have little significance for postwar colonial plans. But at the same time Lord Swinton will gain important experience as the single administrator of several colonies. It is certain that he goes to Africa fully aware that a momentous development in Anglo-American colonial co-operation is confidently expected by the more progressive circles in Britain who have a special interest in colonial affairs.

The movement among West Africans for self-government for their territories has not been discontinued because of war, as witness to series of meetings in London this spring sponsored by the West African Students Union in Great Britain. This Union passed a resolution calling for internal self-government for the West African colonies and protectorates now with a definite guarantee of complete self-government within five years after the war

As proof of progress toward earning the right to the responsibility of self-government, they are not yet ready to assume direction of their own affairs, they point to encouraging signs such as the number of West Africans who have commissions in the Army.

Wide Experience

Lord Swinton, better-known as Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, has had wide experience in British politics and as a businessman. He has been President of the Board of Trade, Colonial Minister, and, in the critical years from 1935 to 1938, he was Air Minister which still earns him acknowledgments from those who recognize that the foundations of victory in the Battle of Britain were laid some years before the war.

On the other hand, Lord Swinton may be associated in some thoughts with the Baldwin and Chamberlain Governments which would not be regarded as a recommendation for a minister in search of a New-Deal form of British Colonies. But Lord Swinton's appointment is primarily a wartime one and, in the meantime, progressive thoughts are being mobilized on both sides of the Atlantic for the future welfare of the colonies.

Dakar So Crowded Lodging Rationed

By the Associated Press

Vichy, Unoccupied France, June 9

A correspondent for Petit Parisien reported from Dakar that the French West African naval base was so crowded by an influx of soldiers, sailors, technicians and European families that "lodging coupons had been instituted to ration available lodging space.

"From 90,000, the population has grown to 130,000," the correspondent wrote, "there were 6,000 Europeans at the last census; today there are 30,000."

Navy Confident, Fleet Chief Says

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., June 9 (AP)—Admiral Ernest J. King told the graduating class at the College of William and Mary yesterday that the "officers and men of the Navy—as representative Americans—have no lack of confidence in their ability to deal with the enemy on anywhere near equal terms."

"At the beginning of this war, for a variety of reasons," said the Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, "those terms were decidedly unequal and in favor of the enemy . . . we have already made some progress in overcoming those inequalities."

Amiral King, who received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at today's exercises closing the 249th session of the college, declared he was "confident that we shall win this war, and that not only will our own freedom be preserved, but that of untold millions be restored to them."

Free China Builds Over 2,000 Junks

CHUNGKING, June 9 (AP)—The Ministry of Communications announced today 2,163 junks of an improved type had been built at Government dockyards in the past 36 months and that private contractors were being subsidized to help develop transport for the waterways of warring Free China.

Many of the new junks are equipped with motors taken from over-age trucks. These are run by charcoal or coal, rather than gasoline.

Bread Rationing Ended in Dublin

DUBLIN, June 9 (AP)—Discontinuance of bread and flour rationing, in force since last February, was announced by Supply Minister Sean Lemass, who said stocks are now adequate to meet normal requirements.

At the same time, he announced that clothes rationing would start on the basis of 52 coupons a year for each person regardless of age. A woman's full outfit requires 30 coupons, a man's 40. Shoes and hats are eccepted.

Damage to St. Paul's Amounted to £150,000

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, June 9—The BBC quoted the Archdeacon of London, E. N. Sharpe, today as saying that St. Paul's Cathedral suffered damage amounting to £150,000 during the German air raids in 1940.

U. S. Pledges No Curb On Free Press

Continued from Page 1

tion, nor can its self-serving declaration of good intent save for the publication the use of the United States mail generally or at preferential second-class postage rates," Mr. Walker's decision states.

"No publisher need have difficulty in conforming to the injunctions of the Espionage Act in time of war. If he has doubt whether an utterance may violate this law, then his good conscience, his sincere regard for the nation, for the Constitution and for his fellow-countrymen will invariably lead him to resolve the doubt in favor of the United States.

"Such a self-imposed and self-chosen restraint would in no way be restrictive of the boldness of the press in thought and speech, and it would be self-assurance to a publisher that he was properly exercising his constitutional freedom to write and publish his opinions upon any subject whatsoever, without prior restraint, so, always, that he does not injure any person in his rights, person or reputation; and so always that he does not thereby disturb nor attempt to subvert the government."

Mr. Walker emphasizes that the attacks which the Espionage Act prohibits are those designed to arouse and implant in the minds of those who hear or read them such beliefs as will undermine and subvert the war effort of the nation.

"The Espionage Act by preventing internal subversive attack does not," he declares, "abridge the freedom of speech, or of the press. The claim that such an act restricts freedom of speech or of the press is well answered in the language of the Supreme Court speaking through Chief Justice White, who said that the assertion involves in its very statement the contention that the freedom of the press is the freedom to do wrong with impunity and implies the right to frustrate and defeat the discharge of those governmental duties upon the performance of which the freedom of all, including that of the press, depends.

"The safeguarding and fructification of free and constitutional institutions is the very basis and mainstay upon which the freedom of the press rests, and that freedom, therefore, does not and cannot be held to include the right virtually to destroy such institutions. It suffices to say that, however complete is the right of the press to state public things and discuss them, that right, as every other right enjoyed in human society, is subject to the restraints which separate right from wrongdoing."

Collision of Blimps Fatal to Twelve

LAKEHURST, N. J., June 9 (AP)—Navy officers said today that the collision of two training blimps at sea, with apparent loss of 12 men last night, was the first fatal nonrigid airship accident in the United States since April 4, 1933. Only one survivor was known.

Nine of the 13 naval and civilian occupants of the G11 and the smaller L-2 which set out last night from the naval air station at Lakehurst, are still missing. The airships plunged into the ocean about four miles off Manasquan, which is 16 miles northeast of Lakehurst.

Sheriff Lewis Menninger of Ocean County reported recovery of the three bodies in the gondola of the L-2, dragged ashore at Point Pleasant Beach.

All occupants of the blimps were equipped with life-jackets for use should the craft be forced down on the water. They were about 400 feet above the sea when they apparently collided.

Lutherans Raising $650,000 for Forces

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 9 (AP)—The Brotherhood of the Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod, opening its annual convention here yesterday in conjunction with the Synod's 83d annual meeting, reported it is raising $650,000 for support of missions and use among men of the armed services.

Two thousand delegates and visitors from the 42 states in which the Synod has churches are expected to attend the conventions of the Synod, Brotherhood and Women's Missionary Society.

The Brotherhood, in its report, said $400,000 of the $650,000 fund will be distributed among missions which lost the support of sponsoring countries, with the remaining $250,000 to be used for work among service men. Last year, $35,000 was raised for the latter purpose, the report said.

Candidates for ordination examined included:

Evans G. M. Carlson, Groveland, Fla.

Laval Inches Into Control of Police

Axis puppet moves quietly to suppress violence by French who see through his machinations.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since his dramatic return to power, Vichy's Chief of Government, Pierre Laval, has made few headlines. But the quiet extension of his power is proceeding vigorously in the shadowed background which has so long served this master of intrigue.

Just as the Germans understood the value of controlling the police, M. Laval has now brought the French police under his direct control. In order "to fight the rising wave of terror," M. Laval has become supreme commander of the national police forces. Under his supervision, Gaston Busquet, new general secretary of the police, is reorganizing the police and purging the officer ranks of all "suspect" elements.

M. Laval nominated a new police director in Paris, M. de Buissière, former chief of the "Sureté Nationale," the French F. B. I. The new police chief will closely collaborate with the new Gestapo commander, Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont, in persecuting all patriotic Frenchmen.

The French Chief of Government, by another measure, removed the militarized police, the Gendarmerie, from Admiral Jean Darlan's office and placed them under his personal command.

Legion Reorganized

Another recent decree reorganized the "Legion of ex-service men" which actually is an auxiliary police force. Raymond Lachal, a former deputy from M. Laval's home district—Auvergne—became head of the "Legion" and another of his henchmen, Joseph d'Arnand, was nominated general-delegate of this organization, which has several hundreds of thousand members. So far Marshal Philippe Pétain remains the nominal head of the Army and Navy and Admiral Darlan their commander in chief. There can be no doubt that M. Laval is aiming at undermining the remnants of their power. A purge among the naval personnel is already under way.

And yet, information from France which comes from necessarily round-about but nevertheless authentic sources, indicates that despite his increasing power, M. Laval is still uneasy. He is certainly no sentimentalist, but the unanimous contempt of the French people disturbs his projects. All forms of propaganda are set at work presenting Pierre Laval as the savior of France. M. Laval so far has been unable to obtain any substantial concession on part of the Nazis. He, therefore, tries to fool the French. He, for instance, obtained the release from German camps of all prisoners of the village of Chateldon, where his castle is located. He wants the French to say:

"If Laval can do this for his clansmen what will he achieve for us when we become his friends?"

Other Mollification

M. Laval has ordered the already announced cut of bread rations to be postponed. He proclaimed the re-establishment of the conseils-géneraux — county councils—which today are without political importance. He, moreover, formed a "Bureau of Popular Petitions" in order to "establish closer contacts between the people and the Government."

While trying to appease the French people by fake concessions, M. Laval actually is preparing to sell French labor into German slavery. No doubt that he is hard pressed by his German masters. When Premier Mussolini made his claims for the surrender of Nice, Corsica and Tunis, M. Laval immediately rushed to Paris to meet the Nazi leaders. He was accompanied by Jean Bichelonne, his general-secretary of Production, by Hubert Lagardelle, general-secretary of Labor and by Count Fernand de Brinon, leading pro-German collaborationist. A few days later, the Government announced a program for the "concentration of French industry."

Under it 1,300 French factories will be closed down allegedly because of the scarcity of fuel and the shortage of raw materials. Other plants will continue to work but are advised to "economize on personnel."

This closing down of a large part of French industries will lock out hundreds of thousands of French workmen. The Government quite cynically admits this fact and the ultimate aim of this measure. Part of the workers will be obliged to return to the farms and "the mechanics and the skilled workers will find work in Germany."

Hitler's Demand for Labor

This program is no surprise. Today, approximately 300,000 Frenchmen work in Germany, but Hitler has asked for a million or more. Dispatches from Switzerland, moreover, indicate that M. Laval's concessions to Germany go much farther than has been announced. M. Laval conceded not only to transfer workers but the machines and raw materials as well. An "Office of French Labor" has been set up in Berlin.

The compulsory emigration of thousands of French workmen to Germany goes hand in glove with the ruthless persecution of trade union officials and left-wing leaders. Since M. Laval took over in Vichy, several hundred of them have been arrested and sent to concentration camps. M. Laval's program for compulsory labor emigation is likely to please many of the labor-baiting French industrialists and die-hard traditionalists in Vichy who, afraid of a Socialist revolution, betrayed their country to the Germans. Yet, the small employers who will be thrown out of business will be certainly much less satisfied.

Will M. Laval succeed in breaking French resistance against collaboration with Germany? He possibly will eliminate some of his most active opponents. Resistance, however, is spread among all classes of the French people and in several towns in unoccupied France students, middle-class people and workers together manifested against the Laval Government. Today the French people are unable to revolt openly against the traitors in Vichy, but they impatiently expect their hour. They are not likely to be fooled by Pierre Laval's sweet words.

Associated Press

From One to Other Slips the Power of Rule

Marshal Philippe Pétain, now Chief of State of Unoccupied France, at left, and, right, Pierre Laval, Chief of Government and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Interior and Propaganda. M. Laval has just effected a reorganization of the French police as a measure in self-protection. Picture taken in gardens of Pavillion Sevigne in Vichy after a council of Ministers.

Nation-Wide Rationing of Gas Runs Into Strong Questioning

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 9—Why won't Americans believe that nation-wide gas rationing is necessary to save rubber tires?

Since March, Leon Henderson and other wartime officials have been warning that the loss of the Dutch East Indies, whence the United States got 98 per cent of its rubber, meant there would be no new tires, even of reclaimed rubber, for four fifths of the nation's motorists for the duration of the war and probably a year thereafter.

Latest OPA warning in a report yesterday to Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut, chairman of the Senate gasoline investigating committee, said that failure to institute national gasoline rationing in the middle of 1942 will produce a 1943 transportation crisis "which will seriously threaten the success of the war production program."

There was talk on Capitol Hill today that the President might take another step instead of gasoline rationing to curtail rubber consumption, but there was little hope held out that drastic action of some kind could be avoided.

Yet the country continues to flood its Congressmen with protests against nation-wide gas rationing—the method the Government has hit upon to save rubber.

Why this rebellion?

There are two reasons.

Economic Set-Up Affected

First, Americans who have built up businesses around the automobile, don't want to see them destroyed. Just as serious will be the tax problem. State governments derived more than 40 per cent of their tax revenues in 1941 from the production and operation of motor vehicles. Declines in yields from tax levies on automobiles and related activities will be both rapid and severe. To the extent that state activities, such as road-building, cannot be eliminated, they will have to be financed from other sources.

Second, Washington officials have not been unanimous nor firm enough in their contention that nation-wide gasoline rationing is necessary. Even President Roosevelt indicated recently that he was not too much worried about the tire situation. Actually he was mirroring Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen's conviction that "the native urge of the people of this country to be going from one place to another sitting down is not going to be licked by the shortage of rubber," but now at the request of WPB officials, is planning to go on the air to tell the nation why nation-wide rationing is necessary.

Also there have been many conflicting statements made about the opportunities to develop synthetic rubber, without pointing out that every one made for some time will be needed by the Army.

Rivalry for Materials

The nation's rubber stockpile as Mr. Henderson has outlined makes allowance for synthetic rubber production that he says would require "almost a miracle" to reach. The manufacture of synthetic rubber competes for priorities with high-octane gas for airplanes, military metals and other strategic materials.

Mr. Henderson's office has budgeted rubber between the United States and other United Nations to last through 1944. According to his figures, these nations will finish 1944 with only 65,000 tons of rubber on hand. Mr. Henderson has taken into consideration the production of synthetic rubber now in sight; also various new sources of rubber now being developed in Brazil and Liberia and from guayule production in this country.

Still he insists that there will be absolutely no new tires for nondefense motorists. If war workers are to get the tires they need to take them back and forth to factories, some type of requisitioning may be necessary. A law giving the WPB power to requisition private cars has been introduced in Congress. As early as this summer, the Government may begin redistribution of tires by offering to buy spare or extra tires from owners.

Some Eyes on Election

The Government's effort to convince the public that the rubber shortage is a grim reality was further hindered this week by a noisy revolt of 100 Congressmen up for re-election. The Congressmen finally adjourned their mass meeting with a resolution saying they would oppose nation-wide rationing until the need for it had been shown.

Government officials admit that the indirection of attacking the rubber situation through gasoline rationing probably has some people confused, but they can think of no simpler method of cutting down mileage.

Experts say it is not true that tires wear out as fast when not used as when used. A modern tire will last 10 years with light use and care.

Thus far no one has succeeded in making a satisfactory tire out of rubber substitutes not needed in war materials, but private industry as well as the Government's patent chiefs are working on this problem.

The OPA, in its letter to Senator Maloney, concluded that no combination of tire conservation methods that does not include nation-wide gasoline rationing can hope to avert a serious transportation crisis. If 1941 driving habits are continued, it warned, only 4,600,000 passenger cars instead of 27,000,000 will be on the roads on Jan. 1, 1945.

Army Plane's Own Bomb Destroys Plane, 3 Fliers

FORT BENNING, Ga., June 8 (AP)—Three Army fliers were killed today when bombs from their own plane smashed the ship during bombing practice over the Fort Benning reservation.

Lieut. Russell J. Hammargren said an Army bomber from Atlanta was demolished in the air when a bomb struck another that had just left the plane.

He identified those destroyed as Capt. Morris Pelham, of Anniston, Ala.; Lieut. Raymond Manley, Brooklyn, and Corporal Ray Roland, Columbia, Iowa.

Lieutenant Hammargren said the bombing planes usually dropped practice bombs in a salvo but that the plane involved in today's accident apparently was dropping the missiles one by one.

Chungking Welcomes Aid Of U. S. and British Fliers

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, June 9—Every evidence that the Americans and the British take seriously the need for supporting China's military position, is enthusiastically welcomed here.

[Associated Press dispatches today told of the arrival of British and American air troops in China.]

There are important areas which must be retaken from the Japanese. At the moment, two stand out predominantly. One is Burma. The other is the section of Chekiang where the Japanese are driving toward airports which could be used by the United Nations in direct offensive against Tokyo.

When Monsoon Ends

In fact it is considered the most important task of the United States and Great Britain in the Far East to make sure that the counter-offensive against Burma can be launched immediately after the end of the present monsoon season, that is in October or November, and a definite United Nations undertaking to that effect is expected in substantiation of the fresh promises for effective assistance recently made to China.

This is not taken to mean, however, that the intervening period of the monsoon season itself should only be used for intensive preparations outside the Sino-Burmese war theater. On the contrary it is being emphasized that the feasibility of such a counteroffensive must largely depend upon the measure of direct and immediate assistance to China mainly by the supply of fighters, bombers and transport planes.

Chungking has been deeply impressed by the fact that the talk about large future air offensives against Japan from Chinese bases, probably even more than the Tokyo raid on April 18 itself, has caused the Japanese to try to forestall that plan by their present campaign in Chekiang and their growing activities in several other Chinese provinces offering potential bases for the bombing of Japan while the Chinese armies were not supplied with the necessary air support to frustrate this preventive Japanese campaign.

Invasion of Assam?

Similarly it is felt the talk about a United Nations offensive against Burma may cause the Japanese to try to forestall that threat by a large scale invasion of Assam designed to eliminate the most advanced Chinese and British bases for an attack on Burma and to widen the territorial wedge between China and her allies. It is therefore regarded as imperative not only to strengthen Northeastern India against any possible Japanese invasion but also to provide China with sufficient air strength to enable it to defend Yunnan against a much stronger Japanese assault than that of last month.

The monsoon, with its heavy downpours, low clouds and winds, would certainly by a great handicap to Japanese attacks against Yunnan as well as Assam and it would seem that the Japanese did not so far intend to attack either of them on a large scale during the summer months. But the monsoon does not make campaigns in Yunnan or Assam an absolute impossibility and it may well be that the talk about a United Nations counteroffensive against Burma in the fall has already made the Japanese change their plans and prepare for attack in spite of unfavorable conditions.

Obligation of Allies

To secure Yunnan and Assam against such a preventive attack is therefore a task of immediate urgency which Chinese circles regard as a definite obligation of the United Nations toward China, lest it should suffer instead of benefit from the welcome United Nations intention to reconquer Burma as soon as possible. This opinion is daily being strengthened on account of the painful demonstration in the Chekiang campaign of the consequences of Chinese inferiority in the air.

It seems to have been in this connection that the Sao Tang Pao, the Chinese Army organ which has since been amalgamated with the Government Central Daily News, wrote a few days ago in an editorial devoted to recent American and British calls for assistance to China, "the unfavorable situation in the Far East must be retrieved at once by adopting the slogan 'fighting is more important than talking.' Over-optimism must be avoided. Military moves must be kept strictly secret and they should not be announced beforehand."

Underground in China: It's Film Industry

By the Associated Press

New York, June 9

For five years in large mandug holes in the Chungking hills, the cameras of China's motion picture industry have ground away—safe from the bombs of Japanese raiders.

Dr. Kinn Wei Shaw, here to represent his national government in co-ordinating a United States-China film exchange, said today the underground studios and laboratories were scooped out a year before Japan pounced on China, in anticipation of what was to come.

The studios—20 and 30 feet under solid rock—have turned out 30 feature pictures and hundreds of short subjects a year, and prepared many imported films for Chinese distribution, while the workers and stars always could hear the crash of war above.

He said the Chinese movie fans regarded their own Miss Lily Lee as their No. 1 star, but that their favorite of the "electric shadow shows" was cane-swinging "Mr. Charles Spencer Chaplin."

British Note From Libya: Thanks for the U. S. Tanks

Continued from Page 1

took them right on its front plates. It was chipped. It was scarred. But it was still going strong and able to hit its target with more weight than anything the Germans had.

So you can see why the Tommies are grateful for the splendid weapons you have given them. I spoke to several tank commanders, who, in the first five days of the present campaign, had disposed of from 10 to 12 Nazi tanks apiece.

If anybody wants to know what the term "United Nations" means they can find the answer written in the wreckage of German Panzers upon the desert sands of Libya.

Tank Parts by Air

DETROIT, June 9 (AP)—Vital tank parts were flown from Detroit to Libya within the last month to aid the British in defeating Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's panzer forces, Col. Richard Z. Crane, Deputy Chief of the Detroit Ordnance District, announced yesterday.

The British Purchasing Commission called the Detroit Ordnance District on a Sunday, Colonel Crane said, asking if certain tank parts could be had immediately. The Ordnance office checked with the producer and found that the parts were available.

The following day the parts were packed under supervision of a British officer. With a motorcycle escort, a truck rushed the parts to a flying field and they were placed aboard a Libya-bound plane. The parts arrived in time to aid the British in their stand against Marshal Rommel's drive.

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—Maj. Gen. A. H. Gatehouse, Commander of a British armored division using American-built tanks in the Middle East, says the reliability of American tanks was such that only 12 of 166 broke down mechanically during 40 days of operation.

Speaking by radio from Cairo, General Gatehouse told of 14 American tanks, although outnumbered, dog fighting at close range with tanks of the 15th German Armored Division.

"Each one of these received an average of five direct shell hits apiece," General Gatehouse said. "Some, I admit, did have jammed turrets and others were damaged, but out they were still running and more than 20 German tanks were left on the field ablaze."

Japan Names Ando Minister of State

TOKYO, From Japanese Radiocasts, June 9 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Kisaburo Ando, vice-president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, has been appointed minister of state without portfolio, the Government announced today.

[General Ando declined a similar appointment last Oct. 23, while while Japan was giriding for the attacks which opened the Pacific war. The Assistance Association is a political organization now backing the war regime of Premier Hideki Tojo.]

Christians Gets 5 Years for Sedition

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 8 (AP)—George W. Christians, construction engineer who directed what he called "a paper and ink revolution for economic liberty," today was sentenced to a total of five years on sedition charges.

Overruling a defense motion for a new trial, Federal Judge Leslie Darr said he felt that the defendant should be incarcerated for the duration of the war without parole before the war's end.

Mr. Christians will be sent at once to some Federal prison, despite notice of an appeal.

Bridges Is Assured On Australian Rights

SYDNEY, Australia, June 9 (AP)—Harry Bridges, United States West Coast labor leader recently ordered deported as a Communist, was assured full citizenship rights in Australia in a recent cable, Acting Attorney General John A. Beasley announced yesterday. Mr. Bridges is an Australian.

Bridges replied that the longshoremen would redouble their efforts to expedite war supplies to Australia, recognizing that "the main fight still is against Hitler and Japan," Mr. Beasley said.

The labor leader was ordered deported as an alien advocating overthrow of the United States Government by reason of Communist Party membership.

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Americans Back on Gripsholm; Japanese Envoys Leave Soon

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 9 (AP)—The 18,134-ton passenger liner Gripsholm arrived today from Gotheburg, Sweden, a day late on her mission to exchange Japanese and American diplomats and nationals.

The white-painted Swedish American liner, which has not been seen in this country in several years, carried 193 Swedish and other Scandinavian-Americans.

On the pier was the baggage of Japanese, who will board the ship for its first exchange voyage to Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa. Americans from Japan will board the ship there for the return voyage to the United States.

The baggage included crated bicycles and sewing machines. Many of the trunks bore emblems of the Rising Sun.

Red Cross workers and Social Security employees were at the pier to direct returning Americans, most of whom have not seen the United States for many years.

They were permitted to make the trip by all belligerents who inspected the passenger list before the ship sailed under safe conduct from all the warring nations.

As with her sister exchange ship, the Drottningholm, the Gripsholm had huge Swedish flags painted on her white sides and the word "diplomat" prominently displayed.

Jesse E. Saugstad, State Department representative, said the Gripsholm would sail Thursday for a 28 to 29-day journey to Portuguese East Africa with about 1,500 Japanese who will be exchanged for American diplomats and nationals held in Japan.

Mr. Saugstad estimated that Ambassador Joseph E. Grew and his party of Americans would be back in this country sometime during the first week in August.

He added that the Gripsholm might make another round trip to Portuguese East Africa to exchange nationals of Japan and the United States, which would keep her in service well into the autumn.

Saving Precious Wartime Minutes

Wide World

The Army Keeps On With Streamlining

The new Reproduction Department Building of the Armored Force School at Fort Knox, Ky., is so vast that a bicycle is being used to save time in interdepartmental deliveries. Sergeant Samuel S. Slater, superintendent of the Department, pedals about with an armful of orders to various desks. Here he is handing instructions to Sergeant Cosmo Purpura on one of his stops.

Russia's Part In War Draws Appreciation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Russian war relief here may not be getting the same degree of response reported for England, but the current drive is setting a new high in public appreciation of Russia.

Lord Marley in a Russian War Relief speech in New York early in May reported that the British were donating 10 times as much as Americans were, which can be explained in terms of proximity to the Hitler threat and a closer appreciation of what the Russians have done in relieving democracy.

In the recent series of programs to raise funds here, the new high in appreciation cannot, however, be said to have reached real affection, but they did demonstrate what can be done in the way of a kindlier attitude when there is an incentive to be kindly.

One horn of the local dilemma was hung with a will to acknowledge heroic resistance of a people, particularly in serving the outer defenses of the United States. Perched on the other horn was the persistant aversion to Communism or whatever Russia's internal system is.

"Dutiful"

While unimpeachable observers high in American government and business affirm the contribution Russia is making to the cause of democracy as well as to Russia's brand of government, this same affirmation does not ring out so loud at the grass-roots, it must be reported from here. "Dutiful" seems the round of relief programs, with little real enthusiasm for a full-fledged ally, such as greets a British or a Chinese rally. Affiliated with the national nonprofit corporation sponsoring Russian relief, the local branch had all the window-dressing of a respectable charity drive. It was headed by David Faries, a prominent attorney never identified with radical movements. Sponsors ranged from conservative church leaders to a top editor of the Republican Los Angeles Times. In fact, sponsorship seemed particularly bare of those associated with the popular-front movement in recent years.

The largest mass meeting under this conservative sponsorship nearly filled the Shrine Auditorium with several thousands, but "it got away from us: it was pretty red," commented Mr. Faries afterward.

Ear-Opener

Certainly it was an ear-opener for anyone who had lived here any length of time to hear thousands in full voice on "The Internationale"; the average resident had been led to believe such things were sung only "subversively." It seemed that only with great restraint did thousands of hands remain unaloft and unclenched.

Any observer could report that America got the loudest cheers (there were of course many present who did not know "The Internationale"); Russia ranked next, although the United Nations were introduced singly and in mass; Stalin and Roosevelt got receptions about equal, and then followed equal cheers for Britain and China.

Probably the kindest description of the "mass" at the mass meeting was that they were "little people" from the garment district who in recent months have been allowed to grow openly proud of their native land; "if it is ruled by Communism, then Communism not only must be all right but must be admired, so here goes with a cheer," in effect was a possible reasoning.

Chaplin Speaks

Charlie Chaplin, who willingly assumes the role of the "little fellow everywhere," gave a chief speech, which gained great significance in view of the generality that he never makes speeches.

Other major events in fund-raising included Beverly Hills's civic dinner and the Town Hall luncheon, at which the principal speaker, subbing for Mr. Davies, was Ralph Ingersoll, editor of the New York daily, PM.

Of some $7,500,000 reported by all charitable drives last year, $1,750,000 was for various war reliefs. Largest item was $2,500,000 for the Community Chest.

War-relief drives averaged 13.6 per cent for expenses, well within the 30 per cent limitation. While other campaigns may have increased as much as the Russian drive this year, last year's figures show British funds leading, $344,000 by the formal British War Relief Society and $288,000 by other British interests; next was the U. S. O. with $450,000; then Jewish, $362,000; and $97,000 for United China Relief—figures which help put the Russian response in perspective.

Electricians Return to Work At Brooklyn Naval Air Base

By the Associated Press

By Government request 250 union electricians returned to work today on the naval air base at Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, N. Y., after an 11-day strike that had threatened to tie up all construction on the vital link in coast defense.

The jurisdictional dispute between the strikers, members of Local 3 of the A. F. of L.-International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the Independent United Telephone Organizations has not been settled, but the A. F. of L. men took up their tools pending a hearing Thursday by the War Labor Board.

WLB Mediator Robert Abelow's efforts brought about the decision of Local 3's general executive board to order its members back to the job while awaiting an agreement on whether union members or telephone company employees should lay certain cables.

Other strike and labor developments:

Detroit—Work on aircraft precision tools resumed at the Federal Engineering Company upon settlement of a week-long strike after the Army gave strikers a "work or fight" ultimatum and threatened to place the job elsewhere.

Maj. George Strong, head of this Army Air Corps procurement area, said he had informed the management that the Army would "take its business elsewhere" unless the company consented to an employee election under the National Labor Relations Board.

Previously Major Strong told strikers that some of their group had been deferred from army service because of their jobs and warned that they could "either work or fight, and it is up to you to decide."

A group of employees had gone on strike with demands for an NLRB election through which they hoped to name the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) as bargaining representative.

Lansing, Mich.—Settlement of a week-old bus strike in Muskegon was announced by Thomas J. Donahue, chairman of the State Labor Mediation Board.

The agreement, subject to ratification by employees of the Peoples Transportation Company, provides for a five-cents-an-hour wage increase but Mr. Donahue said other details would not be disclosed until later.

Dallas, Texas—James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, told the national convention of that organization that effective Aug. 1 the union would ban the making of transcriptions or recordings by its 140,000 members, except under certain conditions.

"We will make records for home consumption, but we won't make them for juke boxes," Mr. Petrillo said. "We will make them for the armed forces of the United States and its allies, but not for commercial and sustaining radio programs."

U.C.W.O.C. Breaks C. I. O. Ties And Joins Mine Union

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—The United Construction Workers Organizing Committee has cut its direct ties to the Congress of Industrial Organizations to become a division of District 50, United Mine Workers of America.

The Committee's Chairman was A. D. Lewis, brother of John L. Lewis, President of the miners. He remains as director of the division.

A letter signed by Chairman Lewis and Comptroller Gardner H. Wales advised local unions the decision was taken because "we cannot survive if we allow ourselves to be isolated in the world of labor."

A formal resolution charging Philip Murray, President, and some other C. I. O. officials with "treason" to the labor movement was presented the U. M. W. policy committee about 10 days ago by District 50 officials.

An agreement executed with District 50 officials provides that the United Mine Workers shall not assume any of the liabilities, debts, or obligations of the United Construction Workers Committee. The committee's identity, policies and personnel will not be changed, except in titles. District 50 of the U. M. W. A. already includes coke, gas, chemical, and cosmetic workers, and dairy farmers.

In Philadelphia, George Bucher, regional director of the United Construction Workers, said 2,000 local members had voted to continue direct affiliation with the C. I. O. instead of transferring to the miners' union.

Mexico to Preserve Freedom of Press

MEXICO, D. F., June 9 (AP)—Authorized quarters announced that the freedom of the press will not be suspended as a wartime measure in Mexico.

The agreement by which Mexican labor has voluntarily surrendered its strike privileges for the duration of the war has been made public.

The bases of the agreement include settlement of labor-employer disputes by conciliation or through arbitration by President Avila Camacho, suspension of all inter-union strife for the duration, acceptance of increased discipline as a means of co-ordinating the national war production drive, and participation with capital and government in tripartite committees to assure maximum co-operation and efficiency.

Court Rules Pay for Overtime Hinges on Contract Status

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—In a decision affecting several million "white collar" workers, the Supreme Court which adjourned today until October upheld the Government's contention that additional compensation for overtime must, in the absence of a contract for a specific hourly wage, be paid employees even though they receive a fixed weekly salary above the amount required by the Wage-Hour Act.

Two decisions were delivered by the court on this question. In one, delivered by Associate Justice Stanley F. Reed, the tribunal asserted that the Wage-Hour Act "was designed to require payment for overtime at time and a half the regular pay, where that pay is above the minimum, as well as where the regular pay is at the minimum."

This 8-to-1 decision applied to the Overnight Motor Transportation Company, Inc., of Baltimore, on a suit for extra compensation brought by a former employee.

In a 5-to-4 decision, delivered by Associate Justice James F. Byrnes, the tribunal held that the A. H. Belo Corporation, publisher of the Dallas, Texas, Morning News and owner of Radio Station WFAA, was within its rights in basing overtime compensation on an hourly wage fixed by contract.

Difference in Cases

Mr. Justice Reed explained in his decision that the Overnight Motor Transportation Company case differed from the newspaper case in that the latter contract "specified an hourly rate and not less than time and a half for overtime, with a guaranty of a fixed weekly sum, and required the employer to pay more than the weekly guaranty where the hours worked at the contract rate exceeded that sum."

In Mr. Justice Reed's decision, to which Associate Justice Owen Roberts was the lone dissenter, the court also held that an employee was entitled under the Act to damages equal to the overtime payments to which he was found entitled.

"Regular Rate" Undefined

"When employer and employee," Mr. Justice Byrnes said, "have agreed upon an arrangement which has proven mutually satisfactory we should not upset it and approve an inflexible and artificial interpretation of the Act which finds no support in its text and which as a practical matter eliminates the possibility of steady income to employees with irregular hours."

Mr. Justice Byrnes said Congress failed to provide a definition of "regular rate" of pay under the Wage-Hour Act and that the company was within its rights in negotiating a regular hourly rate with its employees.

Joining in Mr. Justice Reed's dissent were Associate Justices Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas and Frank Murphy.

'Witnesses'' Case

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—The exercise of free speech, press and religion may be limited by legislative bodies, the Supreme Court held yesterday "to times, places and methods . . . not at odds with the preservation of peace and good order."

This decision, declaring that "the rights of which our Constitution speaks . . . are not absolute to be exercised independently of other cherished privileges, protected by the same organic instrument," was delivered in upholding the right of three cities to impose license fees on members of Jehovah's Witnesses who distributed religious litertaure for which they sought contributions.

It was a 5-to-4 decision which impelled Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone and Associates Justice Frank Murphy to vigorous dissenting opinions, in which Associate Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas joined.

The latter three, moreover, took occasion to reverse their stand in the celebrated 1940 case which upheld a Pennslyvania law requiring school children to pledge allegiance to the United States flag. This could in no way alter the decision, however, for it was an 8-to-1 vote with Mr. Justice Stone the only dissenter.

"Step Against Minority"

This law also had been fought by members of Jehovah's Witnesses, who said it violated their religious convictions to pledge allegiance to other than God. Messrs. Justices Black, Douglas and Murphy said that yesterday's majority opinion "suppresses or tends to suppress the free exercise of a religion practiced by a minority group"; that it was "but another step in the direction" which the flag salute decision "took against the same religious minority"; and that:

Women's Wages in California Jump Sharply

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

Basic wages for women are making quite a leap in California this month and, strange to say, it is not entirely due to the war. The new wage minimum is $18 for a 40-hour week, and covers the manufacturing industries.

On June 29, under terms of an order issued by the California Industrial Welfare Commission, and having the effect of statute, the previous basic pay of $16 for a 48-hour week will be supplanted in the manufacturing field. If precedent holds, the change will spread soon to women's occupations generally.

The State's own legal limit of a six-day week and 8-hour day for women remains unchanged, but the new wage structure is built upon the national 40-hour week.

The new basic pay for women is 45 cents an hour for the 40-hour week, but changes to 50 cents an hour for any number of hours less than the number required to reach the minimum of $18. An employer may, as far as the State is concerned, work his women employees for 48 hours at the basic rate of 45 cents an hour.

Percentage of Increase

Since the old minimum pay of $16 a week was based on a 48-hour week, it will be seen that the new rate of pay for a week of the same length is actually $21.60. But since the new California order contemplates only a 40-hour week in accord with local practice established under the national standard, the normal increase will be $2 a week, or 12½ per cent of the old base. If the $5.60 differential for a 48-hour week be considered, the pay increase is more than 33 1-3 per cent.

Another element enters into the calculations at this point: the national Wage and Hour Act calls for time and one-half for all hours above 40 in some of the affected employment classifications, in which interstate commerce is a factor.

Because the State law does not hold a similar provision, the Industrial Welfare Commission's pending order does not mention swollen overtime pay over 40 hours. It is understood that this factor will be left to the administrators of the national Wage and Hour Act.

Thus, in actual practice, after June 29, a California woman worker making goods shipped in interstate commerce may receive California's $18 for a 40-hour week, plus time-and-one-half pay for eight hours more at the hour rate for her classification under the national law, a rate which might boost her 48-hour week's pay to a point well above the State's minimum of $21.60 for 48 hours.

Basis of Budget

The personal budget on which the new $18 pay scale is based, devised for "a single working woman living alone," takes account of the fundamental necessaries, such as food and shelter and clothing, and includes such items as transportation, recreation and leisure-time activities; and participation in social, religious, and community organizations.

The original budgeters, all women in close touch with the problems of women workers, went deeply into the matter of clothing, food, and the incidental expenses, seeking a standard "consistent with the basic needs of continuing social and economic well-being not only for the individual but for the community as a whole." The report of these budgeters and others expert in price matters was considered by the Wage Board.

In detail, the chart of expenses for the individual gave the number of hats, coats, dresses, etc., required at minimum, even down to handkerchiefs, shoe repairs, and more intimate items.

Although the new $18 wage order at present will affect only the women in manufacturing industries, and fewer of them than it might have formerly due to the higher union wages and war pay many are now receiving, it does apply to thousands, and will provide a base for other wage orders expected almost immediately to include workers in restaurants, laundries, hotels, office buildings, beauty parlors, and other comparable establishments.

Miss California who works for a living appears definitely to be moving up a notch in the economic scale.

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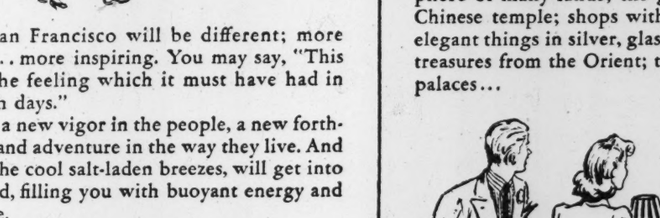

The times have telescoped the past, and people live with a hundred years of romance and adventure in San Francisco today. They see it all about them like the stories from a book.

If you know San Francisco and come here now—in uniform, or to visit someone in the service, or on business (we're not inviting merely pleasure seekers now because of the national dedication to the War)—you will find this the same lovely city as before, rising pastel-tinted on its hills in the sun. You will hear the same church bells on the morning air, scent the same flowers on the sidewalk stands, glide in the same cable cars over the hills, see the same attractive windows in the shopping streets.....

But—San Francisco will be different; more thrilling ... more inspiring. You may say, "This city has the feeling which it must have had in Gold Rush days."

There's a new vigor in the people, a new forthrightness and adventure in the way they live. And this, like the cool salt-laden breezes, will get into your blood, filling you with buoyant energy and confidence.

San Francisco is the same world-loved symphony that it always was, but with new notes in the score ... swift planes occasionally roaring overhead, busy army trucks and jeeps in the streets, men and women in uniform everywhere, air-raid-shelter notices on the granite fronts of buildings...

Of course, the ships on the bay are all gray now. One may stand on Telegraph Hill and see it all, including the world's two greatest bridges... the islands... the all-encircling hills...

Landward are the pagodas of Chinatown and the tall buildings of the business city. When this town was young, men signalled to it with a semaphore from this hill to tell the coming of each vessel through the Golden Gate. San Francisco has always been a port of adventure.

And just as men and women here have always loved good living, so they do today. If you come here, you will find your hotel service impeccable, the night clubs various and cosmopolitan, the world-famous food of this city served with accustomed care.

You may join with San Franciscans in their love of the theatre, of music and the arts, and of sports. Some morning you may play golf on the green fairways above the Golden Gate, or take a horse and ride with others through the fragrance of Golden Gate Park—out to the white sand beach and the waves that roll from China.

Little things will make pictures in your mind, to stay: the splendid bearing of the fighting men; the sailors in dungarees from the merchant ships; the cheerfulness and good manners of people everywhere; the rhythmic dance-crowds in hotels at night; little restaurants with the food and atmosphere of many lands; the gilded splendor of a Chinese temple; shops with rare books. . with elegant things in silver, glass and pottery. . with treasures from the Orient; the glittering jewelry palaces...

San Francisco is, of course, a busy place, thronged with visitors from everywhere. So if your business brings you here in this wartime, you should make your transportation and hotel arrangements well in advance.

Within a few hours of San Francisco are many delightful places that you should some time see: the famous grape country of little valleys and gently rolling hills; the forests of giant redwoods, biggest trees on earth; Yosemite National Park, with its soaring granite cliffs and silvery waterfalls; mile-high Lake Tahoe, Mark Twain's "Sea of the Sky"; the quaint mining towns of '49 along the Mother Lode; Monterey, once capital of all the Californias, and nearby Del Monte, Carmel and Santa Cruz.

We will be glad to send you a little booklet on the delightful region centered by this city, telling also what to see and where to dine and dance and shop in San Francisco. Please address:

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St. Louis Browns Have Traveled at Fast .778 Pace in Most Recent 19 Games

Fenway Visitors Close To Third-Place Red Sox

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the lone exception of the flying Yankees, no clubs in the American League is moving at a faster clip than the St. Louis Browns, current opponents of the Red Sox at Fenway Park. As they opened a three-game series here this afternoon, Luke Sewell's westerners from the banks of the Mississippi were in a virtual tie with the Cleveland Indians for fourth place in the standing, just one half game behind Joe Cronin and the third spot.

The Fenway singles today, tomorrow and Thursday, therefore, took on a crucial tinge. It does not take a keen mathematician to see how high Sewell can go—and Cronin will slide—if Luke can make this a successful visit.

Indians Easy

All the Red Sox had to do to realize what they are up against was examine recent Brownie scores. Since coming East, Sewell has taken three out of four from the Athletics and two out of three from Washington. Going back still further, the Browns have captured 14 of their last 19 starts in this drive toward the first division, including a surprising six out of seven from the supposedly contending Indians. In those 19 engagements the pace was .778. It is interesting to note that the Yankees, with their 10½-game lead over the second-place Tigers this morning, had moved at a .755 gait.

That the Browns lack the class to challenge the Yankees, even Manager Sewell will admit. But the Tigers, Red Sox, and Indians get that uncomfortable feeling every time the St. Louis club is mentioned. Second place is the aim of the Hub visitors and who can say they will not make it? The Red Sox have their work cut out for them during the next three days.

Look Out Above

There is one strong point for the Browns which does not appear in the box score. In the South they looked like a hitting ball club. On paper they have as much power as anyone. And yet they are not clouting balls against the fences. Four days ago, unofficial averages showed them eighth in team batting—lower, even, than the White Sox. When the power begins to assert itself, look out above!

Another reason for optimism in the Brownie camp is Frank Hayes. Secured from the Athletics for Bob Harris and Bob Swift, Frank figures to give Sewell a big lift when he gets in shape. In bad with Connie Mack ever since his holdout siege this early spring, Hayes unquestionably is one of the top all-around catchers in the league. And the Browns practically stole him.

Rookie Fielder

Playing left field and clouting the ball for Sewell is Tony Criscola, a husky lad from the Northwest who batted only .224 at Toledo a year ago. Ever since he came up with four out of four against the A's the other day, the rookie has been pacing his mates by a comfortable margin. In fact, he is Sewell's lone .300 sticker at the moment. He bats left, throws right and makes his home in Walla Walla, Wash.

Eldon Auker, at seven and three, is the ace of the St. Louis mound staff. John Niggeling has a five and three record, and newcomer Al Hollingsworth stands at four and two. George Caster had won three and lost none out of the bull pen. Both Auker and Niggeling are certain to work in this series with the Red Sox. The Boston-St. Louis series record this morning was all even—two and two.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Braves slumped deeper under the .500 mark in the National League yesterday when beaten by the Reds, 3-1, for the sixth time in four days . . . Paul Derringer had a no-hit game against them going into the ninth inning . . . Then Buddy Gremp, Tommy Holmes, and Sibby Sisti singled for a Boston run . . . Casey Stengel's disappointing road trip now shows 10 defeats in 11 starts . . . He has slipped to fifth place . . . However, as the middle of the N. L. standing is bunched, he can get back up into the first division again with fair success at Pittsburgh and Chicago.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	37	14	.725	
St. Louis	29	20	.592	7
Cincinnati	28	24	.538	9½
New York	26	26	.500	11½
Boston	26	30	.464	13½
Pittsburgh	23	28	.451	14
Chicago	23	30	.434	15
Philadelphia	16	36	.308	21½

Results June 8

Cincinnati 3, Boston 1.
Only game scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	37	12	.755	
Detroit	30	26	.536	10½
Boston	26	23	.531	11
Cleveland	27	25	.519	11½
St. Louis	28	26	.519	11½
Washington	21	31	.404	17½
Chicago	19	31	.380	18½
Philadelphia	21	35	.375	19½

Results June 8

New York 11, Cleveland 10 (11 innings).
Only game scheduled.

Two-Man Race Heading Each Major League

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—The American League has been having a two-man race for batting honors almost since the opening of the season, and now the National League is getting some of the same.

Pete Reiser, last year's batting champion in the senior circuit, has been sprinting during the last week and today had a lusty .365 average, close on the heels of Gordon (Babe) Phelps, Pittsburgh catcher.

Phelps has been out of action because of an injury and made his first appearances in the Pirate line-up in more than a week on Sunday. He was called on to pinch-hit twice and made one hit to inflate his average to .376. On the same day Reiser made six hits.

Joe Gordon of the New York Yankees, riding the crest of a 25-game batting streak, still is the American League leader with .388, 13 points ahead of Bobby Doerr of the Boston Red Sox.

The Yankees and Red Sox, between them, held seven places among the top 10 hitters in their league. Four Dodgers were among the National League leaders, but otherwise the places were well distributed with the tenth man dropping below .300 for the first time this season.

The 10 leaders in each league:

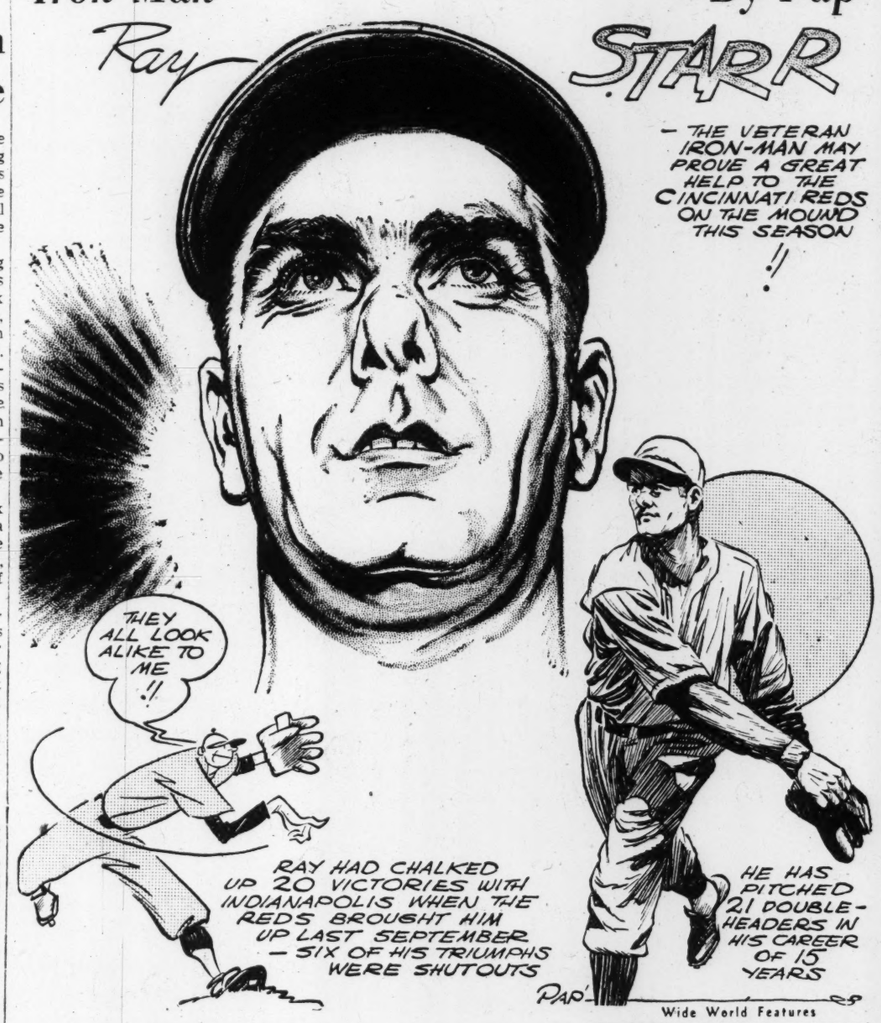
American League

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Gordon, New York	46	178	26	69	.388
Doerr, Boston	42	168	20	63	.375
Dickey, New York	30	109	11	38	.349
Snence, Washington	50	210	33	71	.338
Hassett, New York	41	151	27	50	.331
Pesky, Boston	44	183	34	60	.328
Fleming, Cleveland	52	191	29	62	.325
Williams, Boston	49	173	48	56	.324
Heath, Cleveland	50	196	38	62	.316
D. Di Maggio, Boston	49	196	41	60	.306

National League

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Phelps, Pittsburgh	33	85	10	32	.376
Reiser, Brooklyn	42	167	38	61	.365
Lamanno, Cincinnati	35	118	14	39	.331
Medwick, Brooklyn	46	170	21	56	.329
Owen, Brooklyn	36	105	17	34	.324
Lombardi, Boston	41	121	16	39	.322
F. Walker, Brooklyn	38	129	18	41	.318
Murtaugh, Phil'd'lphia	31	171	28	52	.304
M. Marshall, Cincin'ti	31	115	13	35	.304
Slaughter, St. Louis	50	172	28	51	.297

Iron Man Ray Starr —By Pap'


— THE VETERAN IRON-MAN MAY PROVE A GREAT HELP TO THE CINCINNATI REDS ON THE MOUND THIS SEASON !!
THEY ALL LOOK ALIKE TO ME !!
RAY HAD CHALKED UP 20 VICTORIES WITH INDIANAPOLIS WHEN THE REDS BROUGHT HIM UP LAST SEPTEMBER — SIX OF HIS TRIUMPHS WERE SHUTOUTS
HE HAS PITCHED 21 DOUBLE-HEADERS IN HIS CAREER OF 15 YEARS
PAP'

Wide World Features

Many Unusual Rounds Occur Outside of Tournament Play

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many interesting performances in golf go unheralded in the news columns because they do not occur in championships or open tournaments. How many times we all have heard of or witnessed some unusually brilliant round or deed of a rare order and listened to some such remark as, "Yes; he can do that in private play, but what does he do in tournaments?"

It is an undeniable fact that some golfers are not too well fitted for tournament play, but surely they are entitled to their personal gratification over an exceptionally fine round or an unusual deed. The veriest duffer might, or probably would, get more kick out of a hole-in-one than the greatest star in the game.

Thrill to Break 100

Many a golfer has had more of a thrill out of breaking 100 for the first time than a Snead, Nelson, or Hogan has derived out of breaking 70. One of the truly great rounds of this season, in a sense, was played last week end at Wollaston, and the score was a 95. What could be "great" about a 95? Merely that the performer, Frank Percival, is 83.

Men of that age are not given much to playing 18 holes, especially on a course which has such inclines as the sixth and seventh holes at Wollaston; but Mr. Percival finished as fresh as a daisy and poked out a drive at the home hole which would have done credit to a lot of very much younger men. He occasionally gets home in two at holes like the Wollaston 12th, 400 yards. In his remarkable 47 out and 48 home he had four 7's meaning that he did the other 14 holes in 67.

69 By Knowles

Another of the great rounds of the present season, locally, was a 69 recently at Oyster Harbors by Corp. Bobby Knowles, on an off day from Camp Edwards. Bill McPhail thought he was pretty good himself, with a 74 on the course where the Satte open championship is scheduled to be played later this month, but he pushed his own round into the background to declare that Corp. Knowles had played so superlatively that he might well have been 66.

The score went thusly: Out—4 5 5 4 3 4 4 3 3 — 35; In—3 4 4 4 4 5 3 3 4 — 34. Those acquainted with the Oyster Harbors course will note that Knowles took 5 at the third, shortest hole on the course; they will note that he took 5 at the 15th, which he three-putted. But they will note, also, that he birdied that long and heavily trapped par-5 14th and that after he had three-putted the 15th, he eagled the par-5 16th, where his second shot stopped three inches from the cup, headed directly for it. He also birdied the par-5 fourth, and birdied the eighth and ninth.

Earned Everything

A lot of the boys would like that score in the State open, especially the way it was garnered, for McPhail declares that Knowles played his shots like a topnotch professional and earned everything. Another fact related by McPhail is that the course is in superb condition; but then, that is an old story.

Nor is that all the grist that has come to this mill. Lieut.-Com. Mel Merritt, President of the Massachusetts Golf Association, had a few days' leave from Washington and came home for a visit. From him it was learned that after Sam Snead won the P. G. A. championship at Atlantic City, he went to Washington, presumably in connection with his induction into the Navy, and while there, scored a 63 at Chevy Chase. Accustomed as Snead is to rounds in the 60s, even he must have had a thrill out of a 63 on a course which Merritt designates as a fine test.

Had a 70

"Played any golf yourself around Washington?" we queried.

"Once or twice," said Mel. "In fact I played at Chevy Chase with Bob Barnett, the pro, the same day that Snead got his 63, and played pretty well, for me."

"That must have been a 69 or 70," we said, knowing Merritt's game.

"As a matter of fact, it was a 70," he admitted, "and my one regret was that I gummed up a chance finally to break 70 on a first-class golf course."

Just Short

It seems that the home hole at Chevy Chase is a par-3; that Merritt's tee shot stopped just short of the green; that he chipped a bit too strongly and went 10 feet over, then missed the putt for the thrill of a 69. Ironically, Barnett finished with a deuce, giving him a 32 home, so that Chevy Chase, the golfing playground of Presidents, ambassadors, generals, and admirals from all parts of the world saw quite some golf that day.

Only after a lot of persuasion would the lieutenant-commander yield up the hole-by-hole play of his 70, but after we recalled to his mind having once written in these columns that he probably could defeat any presiding officer of any State, or district association in the country and was entitled to the facts, he gave us his card:

Out	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	5	4—34
In	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	4—36—70

Efaw to Defend National Title In Steeplechase

The first of the National A. A. U. champions now in service who will defend his title in the Army Emergency Relief meet at Triborough Stadium June 20 is Forest Efaw, of Oklahoma A. and M., who filed his entry for the 3,000-meter steeplechase. Efaw is in the United States Naval Reserve, V-7 division, studying in an officers' training school.

Efaw won the steeplechase title for the first time at Philadelphia last June, running the distance over brush and water jumps in the near-record time of 9m. 13.7s. He proved he was in title-defending condition by winning the Oklahoma AAU 3,000-meter steeplechase championship recently in 9:24.5, and taking the 5,000-meter flat racing title in 15:32 the same day.

Other service men who have filed their entries for the National championships are Staff Sergeant Andy Neidnig, ex-Manhattan captain now at Camp Chaffee, Ark., in the senior 800 and 1,500 meters; Phil Leibowitz, 1941 Pacific Coast Conference mile champion from the University of Idaho, now at Scott Field, Ill., who entered the junior and senior 1,500 meters; Private Joe Zeitler, ex-Manhattan captain, now at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, who entered the senior 400 and 800 meters.

Other champions who have filed their entries in addition to Efaw are Norwood Ewell, of Penn State, 100-meter winner, who entered the 100 and 200 meters and broad jump; Charley Beetham, of Columbus, Ohio, who will seek his fifth national crown in the 800 meters; Cornelius Warmerdam, Olympic Club pole vaulter, the world's only 15-footer; and Al Blozis, of the New York A. C., seeking his third straight in the shotput.

Dean Cromwell Has Coached Trojan Teams for 34 Years

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—With another Pacific Coast Conference track and field championship safely tucked away in the University of Southern California trophy case—for the seventh consecutive time—the Trojans now are pointing toward the N. C. A. A. meet at Lincoln, Neb., June 12 and 13.

Much has been said here in past years of the prowess of Dean Bartlett Cromwell, who has truly earned the appellative "Maker of Champions." As proof that such is not mere idle talk, the record books show that under his tutelage, Trojan athletes have won 67 national intercollegiate individual championships in N. C. A. A. and I. C. A. A. A. A. competition, 31 national A. A. U. individual championships, and 15 Olympic championships in seven events and two relays.

Cromwell's 34th Year

In addition, Southern California track teams have won nine I. C. A. A. A. A. championships and have been runner up once in 13 trips to the meet. The Trojans have won 10 N. C. A. A. championships and have been runner up twice. Cromwell's teams have won the N. C. A. A. championships for the last seven years and have taken the I. C. 4-A championship the last seven times they have competed for it.

This is Cromwell's 34th year of coaching at U. S. C. He was born in Turner, Ore., and started his athletic career at Occidental College Prep School, Los Angeles. In football he played guard and in track and field he competed in the 50 and 100-yard dashes and in the 440, the pole vault, high jump, hammer throw, shot put, and bicycle racing. He continued these sports into Occidental College and also played first base on the baseball team two years. He was football captain four years and captain of the track team during his senior year. Quite a versatile fellow, indeed.

Continued Competition

He continued his track competition for a time after college, taking part in the national Y. M. C. A. championships at St. Louis in 1904, the meet being held in connection with the World's Fair. Competing for the Los Angeles Y. M. C. A. in the Lewis and Clark Fair in Portland the following year, he placed among the leaders in the pole vault, high jump, shot put, hammer throw, and pentathlon.

Cromwell, who has never coached any other university but S. C., was appointed head football and track coach in 1909. He has devoted full time to track and field coaching since 1919.

He is no theorist in his coaching, but rather is a practical man who has picked up most of his vast store of cinderpath knowledge from a study of athletes in action rather than following the orthodox methods.

Own Natural Style

"I learned long ago," he said, "that it isn't so much a case of a coach teaching an athlete, but rather the athlete teaching the coach. It is folly to attempt to mould one athlete in a similar pattern to that of another athlete. Each boy has to develop according to his own natural style."

When a new candidate reports to him, he watches him in action a long time before making suggestions. Then he endeavors to augment the young athlete's natural style with refinements of technique he has picked up from other athletes. Rarely does he think it necessary to change a boy's style completely. Consequently, there is no definite Cromwell style or technique of running, jumping, hurdling, or throwing.

Moderation in training and slow development of his boys so they reach their peak performance in the championship meets at the climax of the season are practiced diligently by the Trojan coach.

Year Ago Today

By the Associated Press

St. Louis Cardinals defeated New York Giants, 5-2, and regained National League lead as Brooklyn again lost to Cincinnati, 9 to 7.

COOL SUITS FOR HOT DAYS

One of these days, when it begins to get really hot—it won't require an advertising writer with an academic argument about how-to-save-wool-by-wearing-something-else to get you into a linen or seersucker suit. *They're really cool!*

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Linen Suits, $20
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Seersucker Suits, $14.50

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RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
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Fenway Park . . . . . Ken. 6331

In the Dugout

with Rumill

McKechnie's New Mound Ace

When you watch a pitcher like Ray Starr of the Reds operate—watch him consistently make the best hitters in the National League pound balls into the dirt or pop them into the air—you wonder where big league scouts hide. For this new ace of Bill McKechnie's mound staff knocked around in the minors, generally winning more often than losing, for about 15 years before he was given a real chance to be a nine-inning hurler up here.

Like Mike Ryba, Starr has been almost everywhere and seen everything below the majors. Ray can rattle off the name of whistle stops like a train announcer. And it remains a mystery to him why scouts ignored him for so many years.

Won in Minors

"I'd hear about all those clubs needing pitching up there in the majors and I'd be winning a flock of games year after year in the minors," said the Cincinnati veteran in his best Oklahoma drawl. "But nobody would give me a tumble. I was beginning to think I belonged to the wrong union, or something. After all, if they won't pay any attention to you while you're winning in the minors, how're you ever going to get the big money up stairs?"

Consider the road which Starr had to take to reach Cincinnati. Starting at Danville in the Three-I League away back in 1926, this was his route: Marshallton, Mississippi Valley; Topeka, Western Association; Shawnee, the same circuit; Danville again; Rochester, International; St. Louis, National; Rochester again; New York and Boston, National; Minneapolis, American Association; Toronto, International; Syracuse, same league; Nashville, Southern; Fort Worth, Texas; Dallas, Texas, and Indianapolis A. A.

Moved Around

"I came up to the Cardinals, pitched a two-hit shutout and they gave me a ticket to Rochester," said Starr. "Shortly after that they sold me to the Giants. I tossed a four-hitter for them, was wild the second time out and they shipped me to the Braves. I pitched another four-hitter for them and woke up in Minneapolis. How can you figure that? But it happened."

The Cincy star is the Joe "Iron Man" McGinnity of modern baseball. He has pitched and won 21 double-headers, and been in about two dozen others when he split even. In two successive years with Nashville, Ray worked in a total of 546 innings. One season with Shawnee he pitched 295 innings. Starr maintains that he always is stronger and pitching better ball at the close of the second game, than in the opener. At the moment, however, Bill McKechnie will be satisfied if he can win them one at a time.

Likes Work

"I've always been a better pitcher when I work a lot," Ray said. "My arm likes work. If I lay off, it gets too much strength in it. I'm not kidding. The ball feels like a pea and I can't do anything with it. My control gets bad. I like the ball to feel heavy. Sure, I know that's just the opposite of most pitchers. But that's the way it is with me."

To attract the attention of Cincinnati last year, Starr had to win 20 games at Indianapolis, work more innings than any other A. A. hurler, lead with six shutouts and turn in 22 complete efforts. In his debut with the Reds late last season, he was beaten, 1-0, by Lloyd Dietz of Pittsburgh. But Ray followed this up with shutouts of the Phils and Cubs.

Several times this spring Starr has been McKechnie's pitcher in the second half of a double-header, after the Reds had won the opener. As everyone in baseball knows the percentage is heavy against any club winning a twin bill. But the added pressure made no difference to the veteran. On Friday he beat the Braves. On Sunday, by special request, he was right back at them. As if Casey Stengel wasn't having trouble enough.

Pirates to Play Night Game For Army-Navy Fund

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Pittsburgh Pirate President William Benswanger announces that the Pittsburgh-Philadelphia game for the benefit of the Army and Navy Relief Fund will be played the night of July 9.

Benswanger said the game originally had been scheduled for the afternoon of July 9 but that permission to play an extra night game had been granted the Pirates by Baseball Commissioner Landis.

An intensive drive is under way to promote ticket sales for the game.

College Baseball

Results June 8

By the Associated Press

Princeton 2, Yale 1 (11 innings).

Sports Around the Hub

Dick Floyd Re-elected

Think of the Harvard Varsity Club and you almost automatically think of Dick Floyd. That is natural for Dick has headed this university group for so many years that his name and that of the club are practically synonymous.

Dick will hold his portfolio for still another year following the club's annual meeting at Cambridge last night, at which F. Barton Harvey, second baseman on the baseball team, was elected Vice-President, and Johnny Chase, former Crimson hockey and baseball star, was elected Secretary-Treasurer. Floyd is also well-known because of his activities as "clerk of course" at major college and club track meets. In addition he has served for many years as Harvard's representative on the Executive Committee and Board of Directors of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletics of America, and as Vice-President of the Harvard Alumni Association.

Elected to the Executive Committee of the Varsity Club were Don Forte, next fall's football captain; Don MacKinnon, next spring's track captain; George Owen, nine-letter athlete while at Harvard; Edgar N. Wrightington, football captain when he was in college; and George F. Plimpton, now a dean of the university.

* * *

The largest group in several years will represent the N. E. A. A. A. U. at the national track and field championships in New York this Friday and Saturday, according to a vote by the Games Committee of the local organization at the Hotel Lenox last night. Of the 15 athletes who will participate, at least six rate a strong chance of capturing a national crown. Competitors selected for the trip include:

Don MacKinnon, Harvard, junior and senior high and low hurdles.
George Gilson, Holy Cross, senior high and low hurdles.
Bert Mott, Vermont, junior 100-yard dash and low hurdles.
Francis Kelley, Holy Cross, junior and senior 800 meters.
Alfred Morro, Boston College, senior discus throw.
Capt. Chester Cruickshank, Fort Devens, senior hammer and 56-pound weight.
A. R. Morcom, New Hampshire, senior high jump and pole vault.
Edmund Styrna, New Hampshire, senior hammer and javelin throws.
Angelo Sisti, Boston College, junior shot and discus, senior shot put.
John Coleman, Boston A. A., senior 10,000 meters.
Dana Murray Gardner, H. S., junior and senior javelin throw.
Frank Zeimetz, Boston A. A., senior running broad jump.
Ed Demarais, Boston A. A., junior and senior 400 meters.
Robert Nichols, Rhode Island State, senior 5,000 meters.

* * *

The first upset in the fourth annual Middlesex Bowl tennis championships at the Newton Squash and Tennis Club occurred yesterday when Harrison Rowbotham of Brookline, unseeded player, ousted Bob Freedman of Springfield, ex-national intercollegiate star and seeded No. 5, 6-4, 6-2. Other strong contenders to advance included Gardnar Mulloy, recent winner of the New England title, Chauncey Steele, Jr., at Stitt, and Seymour Hunter.

* * *

Briefs: Princeton, Intercollege Baseball League champions, had to go 11 innings before setting Yale back at New Haven, 2-1 . . . A Commencement Day crowd of 3,000 saw Eli Coach Joe Wood direct his last home game after 20 years as Blue baseball mentor . . . Bill Bailey of the Globe won Class A of the Newspapermen's Golf Association tournament at Trapelo with his 84-79 yesterday . . . Joe O'Connor, also of the Globe, won Class B with his 114-102 . . . Southern District won the team championship of the Women's Golf Association yesterday by defeating Eastern District 5-4 at Brae Burn . . . Eastern was shorthanded and had to default three matches . . . Tom Mahan, United Shoe pro, scored a record five-under-par 66 at his home club yesterday afternoon to sew up all major honors in the weekly N. E. P. G. A. pro-amateur tournament . . . With Mel Demarais he posted a 130 gross score for 36 holes, and with Dr. John J. Grady he posted a net of 129 for first in both divisions.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 8

International League

Baltimore 4, Buffalo 3.
Toronto 6, Jersey City 3.
Rochester 3, Syracuse 1.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

American Association

Indianapolis 5, Minneapolis 3.
Louisville 6, St. Paul 3.
Chicago (N) 6, Milwaukee 1. (Exhib.)
Kansas City 7, Brooklyn (N) 6. (Exhib.)

Eastern League

Elmira 11, Albany 7.
Only game scheduled.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 8, Memphis 4.
Only game scheduled.

Texas League

Houston 3-5, Tulsa 1-9.
All others postponed.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Paul Derringer, Reds—Pitched three-hit ball and kept Braves shut out till ninth inning.

Joe Di Maggio, Yankees—His single set off winning rally in 11th inning against Indians.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Cronin	32	4	13	2	11	.406
Doerr	168	20	60	9	41	.375
Pesky	183	34	60	0	14	.328
Newsome	40	4	13	0	5	.325
Williams	173	47	56	15	57	.324
Di Maggio	196	41	60	6	17	.306
Tabor	187	23	52	1	22	.278
Fox	139	23	37	0	27	.266
Peacock	91	6	22	0	6	.242
Conroy	80	7	17	1	7	.213
Finney	67	10	12	0	6	.179
Lupien	68	8	12	0	2	.176
Campbell	6	3	1	0	0	.167

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Tobin	47	7	15	3	8	.319
Lombardi	121	16	39	6	18	.314
Kluttz	77	9	24	0	12	.312
Holmes	219	15	62	2	11	.283
Fernandez	208	27	56	3	25	.269
Wager	143	21	38	0	15	.266
Miller	220	21	57	4	17	.259
Gremp	74	7	19	2	8	.257
Roberge	8	1	2	0	0	.250
Ross	70	7	17	2	10	.243
Sisti	157	23	38	4	22	.242
West	160	17	38	6	19	.238
Demaree	112	11	26	1	15	.232
Cuccinello	53	1	11	0	5	.208
Cooney	85	12	17	0	2	.200
Masi	27	8	4	0	3	.148

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	4	1	0	1.000
Brown	13	2	1	.667
Newsome	10	5	3	.625
Hughson	11	3	2	.600
Dobson	9	4	3	.571
Wagner	10	5	5	.500
Judd	10	3	4	.429
Terry	7	3	4	.429
Butland	7	0	0	.000
Ryba	5	0	1	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	9	1	0	1.000
Tost	11	6	2	.750
Errickson	11	2	1	.677
Sain	17	3	2	.600
Javery	16	4	5	.444
Earley	10	3	4	.429
Tobin	14	5	8	.385
Salvo	8	1	2	.333
Wallace	8	1	2	.333
Donovan	8	0	2	.000
*Lamanna	1	0	1	.000
*Hickey	1	0	1	.000

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Joins Red Sox Farm

GREENVILLE, Miss. (AP)—David (Boo) Ferriss, tall righthanded pitcher for Mississippi State College baseball team, who recently signed a contract with the Boston Red Sox, left to report to Greensboro, N. C., in the Piedmont League, a Red Sox farm.

Ferriss was a star pitcher for Shaw High School and with fast semi-pro teams in the Delta region before entering Mississippi State.

As a schoolboy, sandlotter and collegian, Eddie Owcar of the University of Alabama pitched six no-hit, no-run games.

'Running Extra for Victory'

The White Flag Bows to 'Old Glory'

Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad substitutes American flags for the customary white ones used by all railroads to signify that the train is an extra one. Trainman Joel Manuel of Mobile, Ala., is making the change from the white flags, shown under his arm, to the pair of Old Glories. Vice-President and General Manager G. P. Brock of the G. M. & O. says the change in flags is particularly appropriate as everyone on the line is "running extra" for victory.

Double-Deck Railroad Diners Forecast

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New York may not find its double-decked buses economical but the railroads are finding this principle quite advantageous in not only sleepers, but the dining car of the future is very likely to be a "double decker" if present plans proceed as scheduled.

The Budd Manufacturing Company is now working on such a car designed by Reuben H. Horton. In this car, space at each end, over the wheels, is slightly raised and is only single-decked. But the greater part of the car length, "amidships," is underslung, with the lower deck just clearing the rails, and this is surmounted by an upper deck. The kitchen and storage space, which now occupy a large part of one end of the car, is placed entirely on the lower deck, leaving the entire length of the car free for tables or counters where patrons may eat. Service becomes vertical, through a dumb waiter, instead of horizontal and entirely in the hands of scurrying servitors, as is now the case.

Miami Summer Train

The Illinois Central has decided to maintain the streamlined City of Miami in service for the summer season again. The colorful orange, green and red speedster, which brings the lower Florida East Coast within a day and a night's traveltime of the Mid-West, proved so successful a year ago that it far more than paid its own way during the summer months. The increasing popularity of Florida as a summer playland, and all-expense tours scheduled for this summer, are expected to produce for the fast all-coach streamliners an even heavier volume of patronage than a year ago.

Fleet of "400's"

New trains usually bring new customers and when the Chicago & North Western inaugurated three months ago the fleet of "400's" between Chicago and all important points in its territory in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan passenger traffic was immediately more than doubled. While the reduction in motor travel is attributed in part to this increase the fact remains that the new speedsters are carrying capacity business every day. The North Western feels that if these trains are bringing passengers back to the railroad because of hesitancy in using their own cars, the effect is still beneficial, for if they like these modernistic trains it is probable that many of them will remain as railroad patrons in the future. The new trains ply between numerous spots in the busy routes served by the North Western, such as the Chicago-Milwaukee line, where there is a streamliner every hour or two all day; also in a triangular route including Milwaukee and Madison

Along the Rails

from Chicago, and along the shore line of Lake Michigan to the busy Wisconsin cities such as Green Bay, Fond du Lac and Manitowoc as well as another streamliner to the far north country on the upper Michigan Peninsula, at Ishpeming.

'One-Day Tour'

Seeing the country is one of the primary attractions of a rail journey through the Pacific Northwest. But there's no denying that you see more—and have more fun—if you stop over a day en route. That's the secret of the popularity gained by the Milwaukee Road's "Heart of the Rockies" motor tour. Passengers bound east or west between Chicago and the north Pacific coast, leave the electrified Olympian at Three Forks, Montana. Twenty-four hours later they are back aboard with pleasant memories of a visit to Morrison Cave and a night at hospitable Gallatin Gateway Inn. Morrison Cave is Montana's most popular State Park. It is reached less than an hour's drive from Three Forks, over a highway that crosses from the Gallatin to the Jefferson valley and then climbs up into the Tobacco Root Mountains. At an altitude of over a mile, and commanding a glorious panorama of the Jefferson River and valley, is the entrance to the cave.

The 'Rider's Digest'

The New Haven Railroad, in a friendly endeavor to increase the traveling public's understanding of their current problems, have issued an informative and attractively illustrated eight-page booklet entitled "Rider's Digest." Besides describing the demands being made on this railroad as result of the war effort, the booklet contains a description of the New Haven's blackout activities, an explanation of the meaning of train whistle signals, an illustrated quiz entitled "What do you know about New England?" a typical New England recipe, and a cartoon which will be appreciated by anyone who rides a train.

Compost the Gardener's Savings Bank

"Compost" should be both a verb and noun in every gardener's vocabulary. In the last few years we have learned more and more about the process, and have also learned the value of the product. Within the last 18 months gardeners have become aware of a new term with which agriculture will be concerned in the years ahead. This term is "bio-dynamic" farming. On a miniature scale, this is what we are engaged in when we save every possible scrap of humus-forming material and handle it so that in a reasonable length of time the organic materials have turned to rich, soft humus for use in our gardens.

The Old World gardeners have been compost conscious for generations. The same soil had to be used decade after decade. In this country we have depended upon chemical fertilizers. These have their particular and important place; along with them, however, we need to develop a sense of humus importance. The humus in our garden soil is more than decomposed organic material. That is the technical definition, but actually it is this humus which carries and holds both chemicals for foods, and the moisture which turns these foods into soluble form.

Location Important

The location of the compost heap is important, although any location is better than none at all! If, however, you have a choice, choose a spot in the shade. All the materials will decay more rapidly in shade especially if kept moist. I have seen compost heaps under trees, beneath grape trellises, and behind garages or other buildings. While a compost heap is really a thing of beauty in its essential helpfulness to more beautiful blooms and better vegetables, most of us prefer to have it in an out-of-sight spot. If you cannot, for the present, conceal it from gaze, perhaps you will enjoy the experience of a friend, who when faced with this predicament until he could afford to build a grape trellis, planted trailing nasturtiums all over the side of the heap. It was one of the gayest spots in his whole garden!

In locating the compost heap, keep one other fact in mind. If you can locate it within reach of the garden hose, it is well to do so. During dry spells, it means faster decomposition if the heap is given a thorough wetting each week or 10 days.

A compost heap is a gardener's savings bank, and the dividends you draw will depend entirely on the deposits you make in your bank. Therefore, once you begin your compost heap, make it a rule never to waste anything which will increase the returns from the bank. There is only one qualification for a deposit. It must be organic material which will decay and form humus. The average compost is made from weeds, surplus plants, sods, grass clippings, trimmings from hedges and trees, discarded flowers and bouquets. If one happens to have a summer or weekend place in the country or at the seashore, the kitchen garbage can be burried in the compost.

Equal Weight

Heaps are usually round, square or rectangular, but the essential point is to build up the side virticially so the weight will be equal underneath on all material. The pressure from this weight helps create heat which in turn hastens decomposition.

One point which perhaps is neglected more than any other in building compost heaps is this. As the heap grows during the summer, it is good business to get into heavy old shoes and tramp it down solidly about once a fortnight. Do it just as you would tramp a load of hay! Go back and forth and crisscross until the whole mass is firm. Follow this with a soaking and you have done the two things which more than anything else produce humus rapidly.

The writer spreads a few pounds of 5-8-7 fertilizer over the heap several times each season to mix in with the decaying materials. Occasionally he has been able to secure poultry droppings and a few bushels of this manure is added. Two or three pounds of nitrate of soda once a month will increase the food value of the humus when you are ready to use it.

Humus is valuable for several purposes. Mixed half and half with sand it is the finest of material in which to start seeds. It may be used around all flowers, both perennial and annuals; it should be worked into the soil, just as one handles fertilizers. It can be used as a mulch in hot weather, and then worked into the soil in late fall. It is especially valuable around evergreen plantings used in this way. If you have trouble with spots in the lawn where the grass is sparse, use it as a top dressing.

Haydn S. Pearson
A Tuesday Feature

American Air Units Arrive in China

Continued from Page 1

fields and railway objectives in Northern France and Holland," the Air Ministry also said.

"An aircraft of the Coastal Command destroyed an enemy seaplane over the North Sea."

The recent average of losses of less than 4 per cent on British night operations indicated that more than 450 planes took part in the engagements.

The Rome Radio reported a new British raid on Taranto, mainland naval base on the foot of the Italian boot. The Italians claimed only light damage was caused.

Russians Hold

Moscow dispatches say that German troops, tanks, and planes pressing an offensive against Sevastopol in the Crimea were repulsed in hard fighting in two sectors.

The Army newspaper Red Star, in the first detailed dispatch from Sevastopol since the start of the offensive June 5, said the Russians broke a wedge which the Germans succeeded in driving into one sector and hurled the enemy back in the other sector, improving their own positions.

Lesser assaults on other points in the ring around the Black Sea stronghold also were reported checked, with heavy losses for the Germans.

Midway Battle

The situation in the Pacific remains obscure.

Neither Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander of the Pacific Fleet, in Honolulu, nor Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations, and Commander in Chief of the Fleet, in Washington, has had anything further to say since Monday's announcements that American forces had "lost contact" with fleeing Japanese Fleet units west of Midway Island and that operations "were continuing" near Dutch Harbor, Alaska.

If contact has been re-established in the Midway sector, it may be several days yet before the news is known. Battle fleets rarely use their radios, except for interfleet communications, when they are at sea and the Japanese evidently have got beyond the range of land-based bombers and observation planes.

Meantime, official estimates of the damage suffered by the Japanese remain probably three or more warships sunk, 11 more damaged, and heavy losses inflicted on the accompanying air arm. Against this, American casualties are estimated at one destroyer sunk, one airplane carrier damaged, and "some" planes destroyed.

Japanese Warned

The Japanese Government may be preparing its people for bad news concerning the battle off Midway.

A Tokyo newspaper article, quoted by the Berlin Radio, suggested strongly that the Japanese are being warned that they may have to learn soon of the loss of important warships. Nowhere in the radiocast, however, was the Battle of Midway mentioned.

So far as New York radio listeners know, the Tokyo Radio has not yet said a word about that conflict.

Aid for China

British and American air-force units have arrived in China, the British news agency Reuters, reported in a dispatch from Chungking.

The United States units presumably are in addition to the "Flying Tigers" of the American Volunteer Group commanded by Brig. Gen. Claire Chennault which already is operating in China.

General Chennault, together with Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of United States air forces in India, and Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, American commander of Chinese forces in the Battle of Burma, flew to Chungking last week for conferences with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

In Chungking, a Government spokesman expressed China's gratitude for what he called a prompt and generous response to appeals for help from both the United States and Great Britain but declared that "the situation remains grave."

"The next few months," he said, "will be very critical." The spokesman said that a Japanese force which penetrated the walled city of Chuhsien in Chekiang Province had been wiped out after three days of violent fighting and that the Chinese were again in full possession of the City.

He said the Japanese were trying to by-pass the town, chiefly important because of its near-by airfield which is within bomber range of Tokyo, in an effort to trap large Chinese forces by closing a pincers with forces 180 miles to the west in Kiangsi Province.

Libyan Front

Another Axis attack on Bir Hacheim, inland anchor of Britain's Libyan line, has been repulsed and British forces have inflicted new damage on the enemy's supply columns, British general headquarters in Cairo announced.

A brief communiqué said there had been little activity in the Knightsbridge area which was the focus of much of last week's see-saw desert fighting.

Military observers believed the inactivity in the Knightsbridge area might be merely a lull before a new German attempt to thrust northeastward toward Acroma or Tobruk. The enemy's use of infantry in that area on Sunday was regarded as evidence that the German armored forces have been seriously depleted by the incessant hammering of British planes and guns, and that these elements were being conserved for a new assault.

There are no indications, observers say, that the Germans plan to withdraw through their gap in the British mine fields.

Meanwhile, dispatches from the British armies in the desert say the importance of the United States as the arsenal of the democracies is becoming increasingly appreciated.

Although American forces are not as yet among the combatants, the nation is participating in almost every other way. American fighting planes and bombers streak across the skies. American trucks are hauling supplies—canned vegetables from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, canned potatoes from Indiana, and much other produce. The 28-ton medium tanks which the British call "General Grants" are in the thick of the fighting. American military observers are in battle area and technicians are right behind it, while in the Egyptian bases an American supply organization helps keep the material rolling ahead.

In the long supply columns moving continually to the front with the enormous requirements of this campaign almost every truck is an American truck.

American Pilots Down 3 Nazi Planes

By the Associated Press

London, June 9

Two pilots of the second American Eagle Squadron—Flight Lieut. John J. Mooney, of Long Island City, N. Y., and Pilot Officer Jackson Barrett Mahon, of Santa Barbara, Calif.—accounted for three of four German planes shot down in a large-scale RAF offensive against northern France and Belgium yesterday.

The Americans got their planes in fighting over the St. Omer area.

Sinkings

Two more ships have gone down in the submarine war in the Atlantic, it was announced in Washington Monday, bringing the unofficial total of merchant ships sunk to 254 since Pearl Harbor.

A Brazilian ship, the Alegrete, was torpedoed and sunk off South America it was disclosed when 11 survivors reached La Guaira, Venezuela.

The Navy announced the loss of a small United States merchant vessel torpedoed in the Caribbean May 19 with the loss of three men.

The Vichy Radio reported Monday night that U-boats had sunk three merchant ships off Portuguese Mozambique, on the African East Coast opposite the French island of Madagascar.

Australia

The Australian War Minister, Francis Forde, in a radiocast heard in New York, said the shelling of Sydney and Newcastle by Japanese submarines on Sunday means "the lull in naval operations following the Coral Sea Battle is ended and the Japanese undoubtedly are preparing another blow."

"We must be prepared to meet it with high resolve, courage, and determination," he added.

Meanwhile, there was little in the way of military or naval developments to report from the Southwest Pacific.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced that one of two Japanese Zero fighters attempting to intercept an Allied reconnaissance unit over Lae, New Guinea, was shot down Monday.

Air Minister Arthur S. Drakeford said an Australian bomber crew had reported the probable sinking last Saturday of a Japanese submarine off the East Coast of Australia.

The sinking of the submarine would make a Japanese loss of perhaps eight submarines during last week, including four midget craft sunk in an unsuccessful attack on Sydney Harbor.

Colon Theater Hearing 2 Noted Artists of U. S.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The present season of the Colon Theater has brought two noted North American artists to this City, emphasising once again the sentiment of inter-American friendship and cultural appreciation. They are Leonard Warren, New York baritone, and Frederick Jagel, New York tenor.

Leonard Warren is making his debut at the Colon, after having sung for four successive seasons at the Metropolitan Opera. He came here with the news of a movement in the United States to educate the people in South American music. He says this is being done through community and civic concerts.

Frederick Jagel is welcomed back to Buenos Aires for his third season. He, too, has emphasized the new interest in South American music. He added:

"Argentine music is being sung and played all over the country, since the concert artists and broadcasting companies launched this movement. Special concerts of all-Argentine or all-South American music are a feature of the season in New York and other cities."

Among the most popular of the Argentine composers whose music is being widely played in North America, according to Mr Jagel, is Floro M. Ugarte of the Colon Theater. He also was eulogist of the Argentine musician, Ettore Panizza, a conductor of the Metropolitan Orchestra, "who has brought to North America a new understanding of the versatility of South American musicians," he said.

Raoul Jobin, a resident of the United States, from France, is also newly-arrived for a second appearance at the Colon. He was criginally at the Paris Opéra, but was in Rio de Janeiro when war broke out. He went on to the United States and has since sung at the Metropolitan.

Both Leonard Warren and Frederick Jagel agree that it is an ambition of young singers in the United States to be invited to sing in the Colon Theater in Buenos Aires. The former, who is here for the first time, declared:

"We feel it a great honor to be invited to appear before the discriminating music lovers of Argentina, for the Colon Theater is considered among the great music centers of the world."

'Chief of All Indians' Honor Given MacArthur

WISCONSIN DELLS, Wis., June 9 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur has been made "Chief of all American Indians" in ceremonies atop a cliff in the Upper Dells of the Wisconsin River.

The honor was bestowed by Chief Yellow Thunder, a Winnebago, who declared he was "speaking for American Indians everywhere."

"We welcome you as the most inspiring leader and assure you and the Great White Father that all Red Men will fight beside their white brothers in the cause of freedom," Yellow Thunder said as he placed a feathered war bonnet on a life-size photograph of the General.

The chief's son, Chadwick Thunder, is an Army Lieutenant.

It's How to Swim In Flaming Water

ATHENS, Ga., June 9 (AP)—The four trunk-clad Navy officers emerged dripping from the flame-swept swimming pool, glanced ruefully at the sun—and complained of its blistering heat.

The officers were giving the final test to the most spectacular swimming lesson to be taught at the United States Navy's pre-flight training school which opens at the University of Georgia Thursday—that men can swim through burning oil and gasoline and escape injury.

Lieut. W. F. Foster, chief swimming coach at the school, and former instructor at Southern Methodist University, termed the test "extremely satisfactory."

The swimmer propels himself under the blazing oil until his lung-held oxygen supply is about exhausted. At this point he pushes hard for the surface and as he breaks water, slaps the flames away, takes a deep breath and sinks again.

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The Home Forum

Boston, 1814

THIS NIGHT something came home to me. A low ceiling of clouds hung over the city, and a mist of rain dimmed the long elm alleys of Commonwealth Avenue. And, crossing to the Public Garden, I had a sense of strangeness. Something was different. The tulips had shaken their bells, and under the lights the pansy beds were like small hooked rugs about the Washington statue. But only as I came to the bridge over the pond, and the swan boats moored in the dark below, did I realize what had changed. The sky was darkened, and the slow ruffles of the pond held no long shimmering streamers of red and green reflected light. Then I knew. This was the dim-out.

At other times, crossing here at night, I had walked under a holiday pageantry, under the red neon haze tinting the soft clouds drifting in from the sea, in winter coloring the slow swirl of snow. Now that was ended, and there came to me at first only a sudden thought of the city and the coast crouching, drawing close to earth, waiting. And here, I thought, was a thing that Boston had never seen before.

* * *

Then, in the dim new intimacy of the Common, came remembrance. Years ago, and still coloring all my thoughts of this city, I had planned a novel with Boston of 1814 as a background. That time, like this, was a time apart; as in these days of spring, then, too, the soft earth was furrowed not by plows but by gun wheels; then, too, a danger lay to the eastward. And then, too, because of that threat, this town of Boston had been a changed place. So much had I thought and read of that small and distant town of cobbled streets, running down to wharves and the sea, that at times it seemed I remembered this change of myself. There was a queer feeling, sometimes, of being a survival, alien in this modern city of blossoming neon lights. But now, remembering, it seemed that suddenly the town of 1814 blended and merged with this city of 1942. I had a sudden warm feeling of homecoming, a recognition of the familiar.

Perhaps this came from my quick thought of the sea, so easily forgotten today. In Boston of 1814, you could not forget that. For you came in over the single road across the Neck; there were the gray gulls wheeling overhead, and the long tidal flats reaching out on either hand, and the three hills still distinct ahead, and the harbor spreading to scattered islands and quiet blue water. You rocked over round cobbles, and wove through teams bringing in wood from Dedham; over a prickle of steeples, on Beacon Hill the new State House thrust its dome against the sky; the scent of tar came to marble the flat tidal smell, and jibbooms stuck out between warehouses and over the roadway. And now, as today, you had an odd sense of change, of something amiss to the eastward.

For the harbor was empty, strangely empty; the docked ships had sent down their topmasts, and tar barrels crowned the mastheads. "Madison's night caps!" snorted the stage driver. Mr. Madison and his war, you gathered, were not popular in Boston. For a time, to be sure, New England had been content with it; for, during the first part of the War of 1812, the southern coast was blockaded while New England's ports remained open to overseas trade. Cotton came north, and long wagon trains trailed dust southward with ladings of Continental goods. Boston prospered. But, in this year of 1814, the blockade tightened; the frigates *Tenedos* and *Juno* cruised off the bay; and to poke your nose beyond Boston Light was to be snapped up and hustled off to Halifax. For Wellington had driven north across the Pyrenees and the long Napoleonic saga was ending. There was to be an epilogue, in the return from Elba and the Hundred Days; but now the columns closed in about Paris, and Castlereagh, that cold chess player of empire, rubbed his chin over our small bickering on the fringe of a world war. It was time to end that.

So the net tightened about New England. Boston failed to like it; and now, over the long vista, one sees a certain sardonic glint in Mr. Madison's eye. This was a rebellious town of old gentlemen, clinging to knee-breeches and cocked hats and memories of Sam Adams. When the blockade pleased us, we had, indeed, all but declared our independence—a thought which the Hartford Convention was to debate further. Now the blockade pinched, and there was an understandable reluctance on the part of James Madison to strip the country to protect T wharf. And understandable, too, were the raised voices from the countingrooms, the heated talk that was carried home to amaze the cool brick houses on drowsy Summer Street. The prudent found the quiet of the Milton hills suddenly appealing, and the wise sent the family silver inland to Worcester. The United States was, it was logically pointed out, somewhat more important than Boston.

* * *

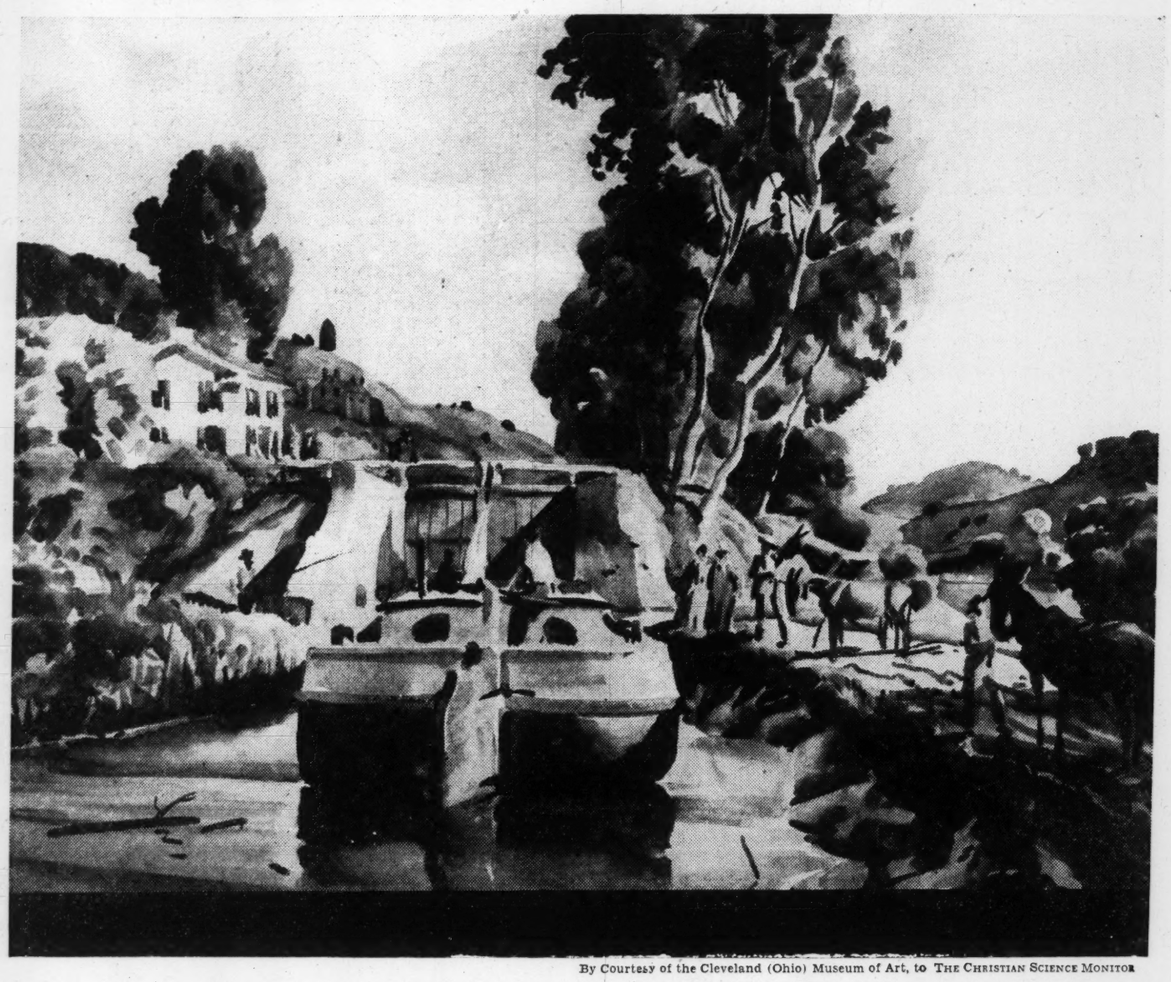
Over this treason, the thin New England lips tightened. Very well. We'd look out for ourselves. There was much oratory; the Fencibles, in varnished hats, marched to the foot of the Common for gun drill, and their cannon cracked out across the marshy spread of the Back Bay. Loammi Baldwin drew plans, and raw earth gleamed golden in the summer sun on Noddle's Island; fortifications rose, and ditches and escarpments took shape. And daily, across the bright channel between India Wharf and the East Boston shore, ferried the companies of clerks and draymen, the haberdashers and ropewalk workers. They came back, in the evening light, with shirts wet and hands blistered from pick and shovel and tugging at guns. The companies came in from the back country—from Needham, from Woburn, even from my own distant Jaalam they came. They dug nobly, went home to brag of their digging—and clean the musket grand'ther had carried in '76. This was no longer Mr. Madison's war. In the last sunset light, the *Tenedos*' topsails were small pink clouds as she stood slowly off and on, to seaward beyond the Graves. The black gun mouths waited to speak.

* * *

They never did speak. In quiet Ghent, the quieter men with the shrewd blue Yankee eyes were reasoning, bargaining, working toward an ending. For Boston's part, there was a brief blossoming of strange uniforms and military titles; and Isaac Hull was dined at the Coffee House, that seven-story marvel. But there was nothing to match Concord Fight and Bunker Hill. We are not proud, now, of our part in the War of 1812.

But now, going through this strangely quiet city, I knew what had happened in that distant town, and what was happening here. Over the long reach of time, the smaller Boston Town, sea-ringed and intimate, melted into this impersonal modern city and fused with it. In this dim-out, the city had returned to a lost simplicity, and there was that queer blending of today and yesterday. I knew now the clerks and haberdashers, the blacksmiths and stevedores who had dug on Noddle's Island in that distant year; they were my neighbors, the auxiliary police, and air-raid wardens, and plane spotters. And remote, distant in the faint green twilight, came the fife notes as the Fencibles, varnished hats cocked, crossed the Common from gun practice. The fifes were shrill, and small boys from the North End were shriller, swirling in a gnat cloud about the column, drifting off for a dip in the Frog Pond. It was a modern tune the fifes piped, but I think the Fencibles of 1814 knew its meaning as well as we. We had done this before, and we could do it again.

DANIEL CHASE



By Courtesy of the Cleveland (Ohio) Museum of Art, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"OHIO AND ERIE CANAL": *A Water Color by Frank N. Wilcox*

"OHIO AND ERIE CANAL," a picture from the annual Cleveland Water Color Exhibition, represents the work of a group of lively and versatile artists of the Middle West. The subject is a native, rural scene of fifty years ago, conceived in terms of broad washes and rich colors. The barge at the lock, the figures on the bank, as well as the landscape background, are treated with great economy of means. Definitely American in character and point of view, this water color exhibits a tradition of sound and vigorous craftsmanship, alive in many parts of the country today.

H. H. A.

Nocturne

Beautiful, this folding of the day
Into the blue and mist and gray
Of dusk, the flowering of yellow light
Along a shadow street. The night
Calls in its children. Near and intimate
Are mothers' voices, and the late
And sleepy sounds of sparrows and the rain.

And footsteps, turning home again,
Quicken in familiar rhythm, for
The opening of a door.

BIANCA BRADBURY

Rhapsody for Kansas and Kansans

IN FEW COMMUNITIES in the world is there breathed into a man's being such a love for the landscape and the people as that which permeates the Kansan. It may not be defined. It escapes analysis. It is in the air. . . . There are scenes in Kansas—all over Kansas, more thralling than the rugged grandeur of the mountains. The restless, sighing winds of Kansas tell a thousand tales that are undreamed of by the winds that blow in other skies. There is a certain wholesome manhood in the character of the Kansas man that is very comforting to know. His talk, his point of view, his something of sprightly picturesqueness of speech is good to know. Not every one can talk the Kansas language. It is an accomplishment. There is no dialect in it—especially—it is a form of imaginative poetic hyperbole. It is full of short cuts to meanings. Single words speak paragraphs.

These things—the air, the water, the scenery, and we who fill these scenes,—hold many and many a man to Kansas when money would tempt him away.

Go out on any Kansas hill between the Missouri and the Great Bend of the Arkansas and look away across the plain; see the farmhouses, well built, thrifty, the generous squares of the fields, the shaded lines of the hedges; and through the center the gentle stream winding its happy course as though trying to touch every field within its grateful blessing. There is "the land of pure delight." In all the world there is no more peaceful, prosperous scene than in the "bottom lands" of the thousands and thousands of Kansas creeks. There on a summer's day when the shimmering heat shakes the lambent air, is heard the hum of a hundred busy things. The machinery of man blends in a low, drowsy symphony with the drone of insects, now and then trilled in the higher notes, by the throbbing treble of some meadow bird. Here are the still waters, here are the green pastures. Here, the fairest of the world's habitations.—From "Forty Years on Main Street," by WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Some Things Are Beyond Business

LIVING IN THE country as I do, it periodically becomes necessary to sell a few trees in order to supply the hearths with firewood for the following winter. In order to do this I make an appointment with the local timber merchant and walk through the wood with him, marking the trees he desires to throw. He will take the trunk for planks, leaving me the lop and top for cordwood, which I may then collect and burn. It is a square deal: he gets his planks and I get my firing. I dislike knowing that a tree has got to come down, and I dislike hearing the murderous rasp of the knife which marks and condemns it, but apart from this it is pleasant in the wood, and I enjoy the scraps of wood lore which the timber merchant lets fall. He does not find me an altogether satisfactory vendor but sighs ruefully when I refuse to let the finest oaks go. After some years of association, however, he now knows that it is no use even asking for them. This year in particular, when he can sell all the timber he can buy, my obstinacy must have been galling to him. Yet setting his business apart, his sympathies are really on my side. Thus he desires more than anything to obtain Scotch fir and tentatively inquired whether I would be prepared to sell. There is only a small group in the wood, but they are fine tall trees, and after the manner of Scotch firs they have set themselves to their best advantage on the crest of a hill. When I declined, he looked really pleased. He had done his duty and was relieved at not having to carry it out. "I thought as much," he said, "and I don't mind telling you that in your place I would say the same."

It may not be the best way to do business, perhaps, but I like him for realizing that there are some things beyond business.—From "Country Notes in Wartime," by V. SACKVILLE-WEST. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

The Power of Expression

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE READ IN PSALMS (50:2), "Out of Zion, the perfection of beauty, God hath shined." This message has been pondered through the centuries, and many, no doubt, have wondered wistfully what these significant words might mean for them and, when understood, what they would do to help humanity. They have seen, dimly perhaps, that the light of God's glory pours forth its radiance eternally in the kingdom of heaven; but how many have discerned the fact that this radiance reaches mankind in all its difficulties, at all times?

The tribulations and world upheaval today seem to belie the truth that the light of God is ever the same, a steadfast radiance, never dimmed by earth's shadows. When we trace the divine light which we see expressed in the heroism and courage displayed by men and women today to its divine source, we glimpse the fact that the power back of the expression is undiminished, the light of God undimmed. If earth clouds seem dark, therefore, and loved ones in danger, we need only turn to the eternal source of light, God, in whom "is no darkness" (I John 1:5), and realize that limitless Life and Love are expressed eternally in the glory which is man.

Original being in all its perfection is here and now. It has never changed, deteriorated, nor fallen. Mary Baker Eddy, in her book, "No and Yes" (p. 17), writes, "In Science there is no fallen state of being; for therein is no inverted image of God, no escape from the focal radiation of the infinite." The question is, How can this truth affect us, protect us, and bring healing and comfort to those we love?

An illustration which has been helpful to the writer when thinking of prisoners of war in enemy countries is that of the sun and its rays. The sun shines everywhere, into a concentration camp, into a prison, onto a battlefield; but no barbed wire, no iron door, can hold its rays captive; no bomb or torpedo can destroy its light. The sun continues to shine, whatever may seem to be happening below; its radiation is out of reach of any man-made implements of war, human hatred, or malicious intent to destroy.

Christian Science sends human thought to the great fundamental verities of being, to Mind and its creation, and from this vantage point Mind's divine power of expression, forever the same, is recognized. Mrs. Eddy defines "Zion" on page 599 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," in part, as "spiritual foundation and superstructure." And it is "out of Zion" that the message of the Christ shines forth.

While we are looking at world events with unflagging interest, and many are watching their loved ones depart for distant battlefields, Christian Science urges us to follow the ascending star of hope and promise, which shines on, in spite of the fears and woes of the world. This star guided the Wisemen of the East to the place where the Saviour was born, and now, risen higher, it still spreads its light in glorious radiance, and many are the wise men of today who follow its course.

When stirring world situations are the center of interest, spiritual revelation of greatest import to mankind often lies unnoticed and hidden in the background; nevertheless, it is always in such times of difficulty and turmoil that spiritual values are weighed and messengers of God heard. The message today is the message of nearly two thousand years ago. The Christ, which Mrs. Eddy defines on page 583 of Science and Health as "the divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error," demonstrates the divinely established, ever-present fact that man is God's eternal manifestation or expression. Unseen, unrecognized, because hidden by misconception and misapprehension, the star of Truth shines forth from the heavens of God's unchanging purpose.

We must remember this when we are tempted to be anxious and overwhelmed. No matter where our friends may be, or how they may be situated, our only concern is to see the unalterable power back of God's immortal, divine expression, man and the universe, for Mind manifests itself in completeness, soundness, and permanence, entirely apart from and undisturbed by fleeting earth experiences. Those who glimpse this truth will shine where they are, and bring strength and hope to others. As we remember man's never-failing source of light, and that "out of Zion, the perfection of beauty, God hath shined," our light will grow brighter, until we awake fully to the truth that man exists, throughout eternity, unfettered, free, to show forth the purpose and glory of the Father. "Ye are the light of the world," said Jesus (Matthew 5:14, 16). "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Udtrykkets Magt

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

VI LÆSER i Salmernes Bog (50:2): "Fra Zion, Skønhedens Krone, viste Gud sig i Straaleglans." Ned gennem Aarhundrederne er dette Budskab blevet gransket, og der er uden Tvivl mange, der tankefuldt har undret sig over, hvad disse betydningsfulde Ord kunde betyde for dem, og hvorledes de vilde hjælpe Menneskeheden, naar de blev forstaaet. De har maaske svagt kunnet skimte, at Guds Herligheds Lys evigt udsender sin Straaleglans i Himmeriges Rige, men hvor mange har mon opfattet den Kendsgerning, at denne Straaleglans til alle Tider naar ud til hele Menneskeheden i alle dens Vanskeligheder?

De Genvordigheder og den Omvæltning, der er i Verden i Dag, synes at gøre den Sandhed til Løgn, at Guds Lys altid er det samme, en evig Straaleglans, der aldrig bliver formørket af Jordens Skygger. Naar vi følger det guddommelige Lys, som vi i Dag ser udtrykt i den Heroisme og det Mod, der bliver udvist af Mænd og Kvinder, til dets guddommelige Kilde, faar vi et Glimt af den Kendsgerning, at Magten, der er bag dette Udtryk, er uformindsket, og at Guds Lys er ufordunklet. Derfor, hvis de jordiske Skyer synes at være mørke og ens Kære at være i Fare, behøver vi blot at vende os mod Lysets evige Kilde, Gud, i hvem "der er slet intet Mørke" (Johannes's første Brev 1:5), og forstaa, at ubegrænset Liv og Kærlighed er i Evighed udtrykt i den Herlighed, der udgør Mennesket.

Det oprindelige Menneske er her, i al sin Fuldkommenhed, nu. Det har aldrig undergaaet nogen Forandring eller Forringelse og er ikke faldet. Mary Baker Eddy skriver i sin Bog "Nej og Ja" (S. 17): "I Videnskaben er der ingen falden Tilværelsestilstand; for i den er der intet omvendt Billede af Gud, ingen Undvigen fra Brændpunkt-Udstraalingen af det uendelige." Spørgsmaalet er: Hvorledes kan denne Sandhed paavirke os og beskytte os og bringe Helbredelse og Trøst til dem, vi elsker?

En Illustration, der har hjulpet denne Artikels Forfatter meget, naar han tænkte paa Krigsfangerne i Fjendernes Lande, er Solen og dens Straaler. Solen skinner overalt, ind i Koncentrations-Lejre, ind i Fængsler og paa Slagmarken, og der er ingen Pigtraad, ingen Jerndør, der kan holde dens Straaler fangne, og ingen Bombe eller Torpedo, der kan tilintetgøre dens Lys. Solen vedbliver at skinne, hvad der end synes at gaa for sig under den, og dens Udstraaling er uden for Rækkevidden af alle menneskeliggjorte Krigsmaskiner, menneskeligt Had eller ondskabsfuld Hensigt til at ødelægge.

Kristen Videnskab hæver den menneskelige Tanke op til Tilværelsens store fundamentale Sandheder, til Sind og dets Skabelse, og fra dette fordelagtige Punkt bliver Sindets guddommelige Udtryks Magt, der til alle Tider er den samme, erkendt. Mrs. Eddy definerer Navnet "Zion" paa Side 599 i Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, delvis som "aandelig Grundvold og Overbygning". Og det er ud "fra Zion" at Kristi Budskab skinner frem.

Medens vi betragter Verdensbegivenhederne med aldrig svigtende Interesse, og mange ser deres Kære afrejse til fjerne Slagmarker, tilskynder Kristen Videnskab os til at følge Haabets og Løftets stadig stigende Stjerne, der fortsat skinner til Trods for Frygten og Elendigheden i Verden. Denne Stjerne ledte Østens Vismænd til Stedet, hvor Frelseren blev født, og nu, højere paa Himmelen, spreder den stadig sit Lys med vidunderlig Straaleglans, og mange er de Vismænd, der i Dag følger dens Bane.

Naar kritiske Verdenssituationer er Interessens Midtpunkt, ligger aandelige Aabenbarelser af den største Betydning for Menneskeheden ofte upaaagtet og skjult i Baggrunden, men ikke desmindre er det altid i saadanne vanskelige og fortvivlede Tider, at aandelige Værdier bliver vejet og Guds Budbringere bliver hørt. Budskabet er i Dag det samme Budskab som for næsten to Tusinde Aar siden. Kristus, som Mrs. Eddy definerer paa Side 583 i *Science and Health* som "Guds guddommelige Aabenbaring, som kommer til Kødet for at tilintetgøre den til Kød blevne Vildfarelse," demonstrerer den guddommeligt grundfæstede, stedsenærværende Kendsgerning, at Mennesket er Guds evige Manifestation eller Udtryk. Uset og ugenkendt, fordi den er skjult af Mistydning og Misforstaaelse, udsender Sandhedens Stjerne sine Straaler fra Guds uforanderlige Formaals Himmel.

Vi maa huske paa dette, naar vi fristes til at blive ængstelige og overvældede. Lige meget hvor vore Venner er, eller hvorledes de end har det, er det vor eneste Pligt at se den uforanderlige Magt bag Guds udødelige guddommelige Udtryk, Mennesket og Universet, for Sindet manifesterer sig i Fuldkommenhed, Usvækkethed og Bestandighed, der er fuldstændig adskilt fra og upaavirket af flygtige jordiske Erfaringer. De, der faar et Glimt af denne Sandhed, vil udtrykke den, hvor de er, og bringe Styrke og Haab til andre. Som vi husker Menneskets aldrig svigtende Kilde til Lys, og at "fra Zion, Skønhedens Krone, viste Gud sig i Straaleglans," vil vort Lys tiltage i Styrke, til vi fuldt ud bliver klar over den Sandhed, at Mennesket i al Evighed eksisterer ubundet og fri for at kunne fremvise Faderens Formaal og Herlighed. "I ere Verdens Lys," sagde Jesus (Matthæus-Evangeliet 5:14, 16). "Lader saaledes ederes Lys skinne for Menneskene, at de maa se ederes gode Gerninger og ære ederes Fader, som er i Himlene."

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Pigeon

Wings of purple and coral feet,
Creamy head in staccato beat—
Forward and backward, forward and back—
And over the driveway a four-toed track.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Manpower Problem in the Reich ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

Recently attempts have been made in Germany to draw on retired workers over 65, according to the London Economist, but the results have been slight. The reservoir of unmarried women was virtually exhausted in the first two years of war when 1,000,000 came to industry. Prisoners of war and foreign workers have added another 3,000,000 to the working force. But according to Fritz Sternberg, whose important study, "German Man Power: the Crucial Factor," has just been issued by the Brookings Institution, the momentum of Germany's armament production, now in its third war year, has been tapering off due to the shortage of workers.

Manpower for industrial purposes, according to Mr. Sternberg, German-born and educated, and a close student of German economic problems, has become the one crucial bottleneck in the whole German war economy.

Germany today has eight or nine million men under arms. Perhaps more. Before the Russian campaign, Germany's armament production exceeded German losses. The situation has now reversed. The reason is, according to the author, that the quality and supply of manpower on the home front is declining.

Short Campaigns Helped

Before the Russian campaign, says Mr. Sternberg, it was just barely possible to satisfy the strong demands on Germany's labor force. The situation was met in part by shuttling manpower back and forth between army and industry. Germany was aided by the brevity of the major campaigns. There were only 18 combat days in the Polish campaign. The 1940 spring offensive against France was a matter of weeks. After each campaign the German home front could be strengthened, and there was an accretion of prisoners. The Russian campaign changed all that.

The author estimates that Germany has suffered casualties, killed, wounded and missing, of at least 1,500,000 in the Russian campaign and perhaps twice that. Germany may have taken three or four million prisoners, but up to now it has not dared use Russians in industry because of sabotage fear.

The German economic general staff is now no longer able to accede to the demands of the German military general staff, urgent though they be. According to Mr. Sternberg about one-half of Germany's most productive manpower is now in the Army. The "most productive" figure is put at 20,000,000, of whom eight or nine millions are in the Army, while one and a half million are counted as casualties.

That is Germany's problem. Desperate efforts are under way to bring in retired workers, to enlist married women, to entice "volunteer" workers from neighboring countries. French workers are brought in, but French factories are already producing for Germany, so the transfer merely shifts the problem to a new place. Mr. Sternberg believes it beyond question that Germany's output in the third year of the war will not reach last year's. Rather a reduction, in the range of 15 to 30 per cent, "is inevitable."

Decline in Consumption

There are certain modifying or contributory factors in this rather complicated economic reasoning. Germany's transport has deteriorated. Some allowance must be made, too, for decline in consumption, which is bound to be reflected, sooner or later, in reduced worker efficeincy. War material contributions from other countries to Germany have probably reached their peak.

It should be said on the other side that while Germany has been disappointed in what it got from Russia, Russia's own war potential has, nevertheless, been weakened to a very high degree by its own losses. Russian losses have not aided Germany very much, but have damaged Russia badly. On the other hand, Germany's war expenditures have risen steadily and now equal at least 50 per cent of total income.

So there the situation is. Germany has been forced to pull literally millions of men from war plants and place them in uniform, just as the United States swings into unparalleled war production. What does it all boil down to? Germany was producing at the maximum when the war started, says Mr. Sternberg. Maximum production carried well into the second year of war. But in the third year some tapering off was inevitable under any circumstances. And when the Russian campaign turned no blitz victory the German picture really changed. Manpower for industrial purposes became at once the one crucial factor in the German war economy.

And that is Mr. Sternberg's conclusion. The new development "may play a vital role in determining the outcome of the war." He emphasizes again the basic importance of the Russian front. He warns that an over-optimistic picture should not be drawn. The Germany of 1942 is not necessarily a less powerful Germany possessed with reserves of war materials and its military peak may not coincide with its peak of armament production. But taken all together the careful studies indicate that Germany is now reaching, or has reached its peak, which almost certainly cannot be maintained for a long period of time.

South America Speaks: Uruguay

Contrasts Beside the Rio de la Plata ..... *By Roland Hall Sharp*

From Buenos Aires in Argentina to Montevideo in Uruguay the overnight boat crosses slantwise down a long river estuary between two worlds. The difference is not visible in geography. Much the same terrain, level except for a few low hills, greets you in the early morning light. You do see more blue water, and this begins to hint the deeper contrasts.

Mud in suspension flows past Buenos Aires where the Rio de la Plata spreads out 30 miles wide. Under present conditions of Argentine politics, those opaque currents accurately portray what is going on. The course of government is roiled in the proud land of this tawny river. The Rio de la Plata is named silver without ever gleaming gray-blue in the sun.

By the time seaward Montevideo is reached, much of the mud has settled. The blue South Atlantic washes in clean and refreshing to roll against white beaches.

Argentina, too, has that kind of waterfront at Mar del Plata on the open sea, some three hours by train from the Federal Capital. Yet this is not seen on the boat trip from Buenos Aires to Montevideo. There the contrast between muddy river and clean sea is sharp and symbolical.

For Uruguay runs as a clear current in a straight course. People and Government are united in their allegiance to the principles of human freedom in this world upheaval. One of the dramatic moments of contrast came at Rio de Janeiro when, during the consultations of American Foreign Ministers, Dr. Alberto Guani rose to speak soon after the Argentinian delegate had spun a long tissue of meaningless words. Dr. Guani said simply:

"We Uruguayans came to Rio de Janeiro to break relations with the Nazi-Fascist-Japanese Axis. I shall telegraph to my Government tonight recommending that we break."

And he sat down amid salvos of applause.

Why these two neighbors of the Rio de la Plata differ as they do is apparent by comparing certain broad characteristics. Still reasons for these differences are not easily distinguished.

Size alone is an over-all influence within the two countries.

Argentina is large and aspires to leadership in Latin America.

Uruguay is small and makes no effort to be more than it is.

Yet size does not explain the basic differences. A smaller country might be expected to fall more easily under the dominance of a landowning oligarchy. Instead, it is Argentina where a relatively few families at present are holding the instruments of economic power, and using this power to maintain their grip on the Executive branch of Government.

Among the everyday people of both countries, democratic sympathies prevail. Moreover, Argentines have shown in the recent election that they can make their weight felt. They won a majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

For numerous reasons, the Uruguayans of today do not have to buck their own Government. The Nation moves forward without serious internal wrenchings.

One reason for the democratic attitude of the Uruguayan Government is that this small country for some time has consciously been declaring independence from being dominated by the Argentine. As recently as 1938 a contrary slant prevailed among some Uruguayan officials. Then a visitor was likely to be told that Uruguay shared the same customs, traditions, and economic structure as the Argentine.

Swing to Independent Action

In Montevideo there was little evidence of effort to establish and maintain an independent course of action. In recent years that has changed, radically.

Argentina's other periphery neighobrs—Paraguay and Bolivia—also have sought release from too much dependence. Yet Uruguay has gone farther than the others.

In terms of individual character, the Uruguayans stand out, not only along the Rio de la Plata, but in Latin America as a whole. Whatever the background for their present mental attitudes, those attitudes are instinctively on the democratic side. Courage to act accompanies their convictions. Their recent stands in the world struggle have savored of allegiance to principles rather than of calculated material interests.

During each recurring stay among the Uruguayans you seek to understand more of their character. As seen promenading in Montevideo, alert and smartly clad, or as met in humbler circumstances, they manifest something different, something direct and heartening for the present and future of South America.

To Change the Subject:

As Friend to Friend ..... *By Rodney L. Brink*

Please listen to reason, Automobile: I know it's dark here in the garage, and that you like the sunshine and the wind and even the rain, but you will simply have to make some sacrifices. You're going to have a short run tomorrow when you bring in the week's groceries, and on Sunday you're certain to have at least 20 miles.

No. No long vacation trip this year. Simply can't; that's why. Three of your tires are almost treadless the way it is: We may go to the beach or to one of the close-in State parks. Don't be foolish; Seattle is simply out of the question.

Yes, I know you averaged almost 2,000 miles a month for your first few months with this family. How do you think we like the new arrangement? But you don't hear us grumbling—much.

Sometime in the next month or two you're going to have your tires re-grooved. Yes, I've heard that tires actually last longer when they're re-grooved if the job is expertly done.

Why? Because you don't just drive into a tire station any more and say, "What'll you allow me for these on a new set of tires?" Things have changed; can't you understand?

Yes, there's a gasoline shortage in some parts of the nation. It hasn't come to California yet because the oil fields are practically in our back yard. No; it's the tires; just the tires, so far. The gasoline order may come along any time, though.

I hope you're not being sarcastic when you say that if gasoline rationing does come it won't make any difference in your suntan. It may make quite a bit of difference, Smarty. The Lady could shift her grocery buying to a closer market, you know, and let me bring the things home in a perambulator, or something. That would do away with one customary mid-week trip. Don't forget that.

Under the circumstances I think it's not very considerate of you to bring up the matter of speed. Everybody's riding at reduced speeds. Well, almost everybody. Those cars that passed us on that 100-mile trip late in May? Did you notice the tread on those tires? Almost brand new. Never mind; they'll find out. Just wait.

Yes, I noticed you trying to sprint several times. Just a habit of the throttle foot. It'll learn. It's used to a certain pressure, and gets tired holding itself up a little higher. Ask anybody.

The noise you heard just before each sprint stopped? That was just a new little "tsk tsk" the Lady has learned. It's her way of saying "the speedometer is over 40 now." Sometimes she just points. That's one of her war tasks. She's volunteer warden of the speedometer.

No, it isn't a law. Not even a regulation. Our Commander in Chief recommended 40 miles as a top limit; don't you remember? Besides, I feel that I'm doing better by the war effort when I don't drive over 40. And it saves money for war bonds. Yes it does. The Automobile Club of Southern California has tested cars, drivers, and road conditions and announces these findings for average costs on a 100-mile trip at varying speeds: At 25 miles an hour, $20.16; at 35 miles, $24:15; at 45 miles, $29.68; at 55 miles, $37.25; at 65 miles, $48.67. Yes, those figures include everything—depreciation, maintenance, gasoline, tires, tubes, everything.

Yes, you and I used to travel regularly at 55, and sometimes 60 or even more on the open highway. Just about everyone in California did. You seemed to function better at 55 or 60 on the open road, I thought. But I notice you don't do so badly at 40 and under. And at that speed I get a chance to look at the scenery a little more. I don't mind it a bit.

Well, just go ahead and call the whole thing silly if you want to. Your carburetor is perfectly all right. Don't forget that you're first cousin to a war tank and an airplane, and that a lot of your cousins need all the mileage of all kinds that you and your pampered family can spare.

That's better. Of course it will be over some day—and all the sooner if automobiles stay in their garages considerably more of the time.

Don't get too impatient, Automobile. Remember that you could be jacked up here in this dark garage for the rest of the duration.

Good night!

'When We Hit Something, It Stays Hit!'

Harris & Ewing; Wide World

The Training of Bombardiers Is Advanced

Left—A 2,000-pound demolition bomb being conveyed on a hand-dolly to one of the four-motored flying fortresses of the United States Army Air Corps at March Field, Calif. Right—Aviation cadets at the flying school at Albuquerque, N. M., are shown walking with armed guards as they carry their all-secret, all-powerful bomb sights inclosed in zipper bags prior to taking off on target bombing.

Heroic deeds of bomber pilots traced back to the training they all receive at such points as Southwest Air Base in California where Capt. Colin Kelly underwent his final 'operational training.'

In building America's most powerful military force — an Army that may reach 8,000,000 and a Navy of 1,000,000—the United States today is training men at camps, forts, airfields, and naval bases in virtually every section of the country. Daily life of the infantrymen, artillerymen, mechanized troops, pilots, bombardiers, navigators, parachutists, sailors, and marines at work in the camps or in special capacities is described by staff and special writers of The Christian Science Monitor in a series of articles. This is the second.

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Southern California

"Ten weeks in primary flying school, 10 weeks in basic school, 10 weeks in advanced school, then we get our wings. THEN we start to learn about flying."

Thus First Lieut. Worth Ober, a commander of one of those four-motored flying fortresses, summed up his training schedule at the same Southwest Air Base where Capt. Colin Kelly underwent his final "operational training."

In the first six months of war, a high tradition already has been built by heroic deeds of bomber pilots at the front for the fliers of tomorrow to uphold. Such names as Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle and Captain Kelly are high on the roll of honor. The student bomber pilots here remember, too, the feat of other super-pilots who flew their four motored bombers from Australia to raid Manila earlier this year, and the flying officer and an enlisted specialist who escaped from Java to Australia in a B17 they had "patched up."

Now, patching up a B17 is far different from tapping the magneto box of an old Model T Ford. That this pair had been able to repair their ship emphasizes the extensive training pilots must undergo in this arm of the flying service.

The arm's importance of course is well recognized. What is unrecognized is the training that comes after wings are pinned on youthful breasts. All the glamour seems to attach to prewing courses. A boy joins up. Interest naturally surrounds first efforts of the fledgling. Then military restriction encourages eclipse of public interest in what happens later in the gruelling course shaping as superior a group of fliers as can be found today.

Pilots are of two types: pursuit and bombardment. The former follows more closely the barnstorming tradition of individual flair; his lone task to seek and engage the enemy individually requires little squadron co-operation.

The bombardment pilot, aside from Captain Kelly, is almost the forgotten flier; if playwrights or scenarists ever do him justice, he'll be one of the most inspiring hero types ever turned out.

Distinctions of a bombardment pilot, such as Lieutenant Ober, seem as pronounced as if they were studs on his shoulders. He is calm, deliberate, stolid, almost of a man apart. Responsibility for the largest fighting craft and the largest crew aloft is written all over him; his sure talk confirms this impression. Without understatement or egotism, he knows his individual responsibility is probably the greatest direct responsibility in money and lives acknowledged by any single combat commander.

Upon being commissioned, pilots usually go to pursuit squadrons, there to break in on faster ships of one or two motors, without crew. Pilots for multi-motored bombers ars usually recruited from pursuit groups; most bombardment pilots have been pursuit fliers, but many pursuit pilots are never chosen for heavy bombardment assignments, even when they apply. The Four-Motored Engine School at Albuquerque, N. M., is the prize "graduate" course of the Air Forces.

Like a captain at sea, the bombardment pilot knows every task of his crew, of at least five, including usually two other officers, the bombardier, and the navigator. Conversely, "regardless of who wears bars," crew members are supposed to know how to do other members' tasks aloft in an emergency.

Repair of Motors

As attested by the Java escape, a pilot's knowledge extends to actual repair of motors and controls.

"Like owning an auto," explained Lieutenant Ober, with his slow but confidence - spreading smile, "you can usually get it repaired cheaper and faster if you can tell the garage man exactly what's wrong with it."

Shortly before his interview, the Lieutenant had solved such a problem aloft. One of his four radials started to go out, posing the problem of detecting what was wrong and of landing on three motors.

Handling physics as easily as his ailerons, he explained that in flight a plane corresponds normally to a physical equation or "moment"; with the failure of a motor, the forward thrust becomes imperilled by a drag; if the motor were allowed to cut out too quickly, without resetting of flight controls the plane faces a severe strain if not an actual wreck.

Lieutenant Ober's presence, in leisurely conversation, attested that he solved this problem "all right."

Not willing to detract from the pursuit pilots, the Lieutenant credits them with "initiative and self-reliance," but an interviewer could tell that this bombardment pilot had been deeply impressed with his instruction regarding team work.

Co-operation

"Discipline," he has found, "is that intelligent co-operation that springs from within, not something that can only be forced on us from outside. If a crew member doesn't have that feeling that it's up to him to co-operate at all times, there is no real discipline and there's no good team-work."

Listening to the Lieutenant, one feels he could get good copy-book maxims, for his hazardous routine rests upon principles which ought to provide anyone no matter what his course or flight through life.

Few people, agreed the Lieutenant, including himself as a freshly-adorned wingman, appreciate the extent of "operational training" after wings are received. He confesses that he works harder and longer now than in his fledging days. Even then he felt he was working for the first time in his life.

"Let this be a reflection on my junior-college days," he invited, referring to a way of life in which "women and campus politics seemed to be about the only topics of interest."

Once into the routine of a student pilot, he began living his vocation completely. It's hard to believe persons could be so wrapped up in their work, he has found; his colleagues watch for all new developments in a fast-developing vocation, knowing that changes in equipment mean changes in study, practice, and repair.

Surprisingly, the Lieutenant gave no indication of any over-concern on how to win the war. In contrast, there's hardly an arm-chair strategist who won't drop a hat in order to tell where these four-motored fleets ought to be used "right now."

Eminently sensible and full of confidence, he reflects a conviction that his High Command is properly preparing offensives, while his job now is to improve his own technique. He calmly awaits war missions, saying with an involuntary smile of assurance born of intense practice:

"When we hit simething, it stays hit."

Ten Billion Auto-Trade Orders Since 'Dec. 7'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—The automobile industry is proving that Adolf Hitler made a major mistake when he decided to fight a war on wheels, according to the latest production figures from Detroit and the other automobile-building centers.

There's hardly a production goal on schedule that has not been smashed by the automotive industry in its conversion to the mass output of weapons of war.

Having enabled America to ride to work and to the beaches, the industry is now working 24 hours a day on the Government-assigned task of aiding the United Nations to ride to victory with tanks, trucks, planes, guns and even ships.

In analyzing this "war of horsepower," Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, chief of the Army's Services of Supply, recently said that "when Hitler put this war on wheels he ran it straight down our alley. When he hitched his chariot to an internal combustion engine he opened up a new battle front—a front that we know well."

As a hint at what the industry is now doing, the Automotive Council for War Production discloses that "deliveries of armaments in the six months ending today are estimated at upwards of $1,400,000,000—equal to one-and-one-half times the value of all armamments shipped by the industry from the beginning of the World War II in September, 1939, to the Dec. 7 attack on Pearl Harbor."

The latest piece of addition shows that the industry has received war orders exceeding $14,000,000,000. This compares with the $4,000,000,000 of orders held at the time of Pearl Harbor. As an example of how fast the country moved in getting out orders after Dec. 7, it is noted that in the first five weeks after the sneak Japanese attack the War Department alone contracted for $3,500,000,000 with the automobile makers.

Here is what the industry has been asked to build: 75 per cent of all aircraft engines, more than 67 per cent of all machine guns, more than 40 per cent of the tanks and tank parts, more than 50 per cent of the diesel engines and 100 per cent of the motorized units.

Although most of the industry's orders are still in the unfilled backlog stage, deliveries of equipment have been mounting rapidly. In January, 1941, for example, the number of war orders shipped from automobile plants total 29. By January of this year they totaled 1,402, rising to 1,850 in April and 2,200 in May.

The industry's greatest contribution to the war, in the opinion of many persons here, is the rapid manner in which it adapted the mass production methods of automobile building to weapon output. This has not only speeded deliveries and permitted cotnract completion dates to be advanced materially but it has also resulted in a lower cost per unit, thus saving large sums for the Government.

The automotive council tells us that an automatic cannon placed in production 18 months ago cost around $1,200 at that time. Within six months more than $250 has been cut from cost, while today's price is nearly 40 per cent lower as a result of mass production.

The list of articles being produced by companies with absolutely no previous war experience has earned official praise here. As companies, by pooling their facilities, have contracted to produce $25,000,000 of sorely-needed tank armor plate a month.

Recently an automobile company which is making more than half the diesel engines for United States Navy uses undertook the construction of 10,000-ton cargo freighters, engaging four shipyards as subcontractors.

Another company recently contracted to produce bomber wings and engine nacelles on the basis of less than 50 per cent of the man hours previously believed possible.

In the words of Alvan Macauley, Council President, "the motorized might which shattered the world's peace has challenged the motor-making might of America.

"In goading American minds and hands into using mass production techniques of peace for the purposes of war, the enemies of free men have released the power that can ride them down, drive them to the earth, destroy them."

$50 a Month for Privates Assured by Congress Action

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—A $50-a-month minimum-pay scale for the armed forces had the overwhelming approval of Congress last night and only the completion of technical parliamentary procedure remained to make this and other increases effective as of June 1.

The Senate added its stamp of approval in a 50-to-20 vote instructing its members of a joint conference committee to acccept House amendments to the military pay-adjustment bill which would give Army buck privates and Navy apprentice seamen $50 monthly.

In the same action, the Senate voted to raise the pay of fist-class privates and second-class seamen to $54 and to make all increases for ranks up to and including second lieutenants retroactive to the first of this month.

This was accomplished by adopting a motion of Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin to return the pay bill to conference with instructions to accept the amendments previously written into the measure by the House on a vote of 2 to 28 and later sustained by a second vote of 332 to 31.

No Time Wasted

In effect, the Senate thus rejected a compromise reached by the joint conference committee, setting the minimum pay at $46 and that of the second lowest rank at $52. Previously the Senate had voted to make the pay $42 and $48 in these classes.

The Senate wasted little time in adopting the House-approved pay schedules after Senator La Follette told his colleagues that speedy action was needed to assure "simple justice" to men in the armed forces.

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont urged adoption of the lower scale and Senator Chan Gurney (R) of South Dakota observed that the "folks at home would not like to see Congress go hog wild on this proposition."

Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky said he thought the $46 figure represented a "fair compromise" but Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma asserted that the increased amount would serve as "a concrete manifestation of our appreciation of the sacrifices of the armed services."

The House meanwhile passed legislation under which dependents of service men would receive financial aid. Final details of the measure must be worked out in conference.

Proviso Rejected

The House rejected a Senate proviso authorizing the Selective Service Administration to set up a priority system to determine the order in which men deferred for dependents could be called to the colors when the 1-A rolls are exhausted. Members of the Military Committee said they had been given no opportunity to conduct hearings on this provision and could not urge its approval without knowing more about it.

Without debate, however, the House abandoned the lower benefit rates recommended by its Military Committee in favor of the higher Senate scale.

Under this scale, "Class A" dependents of a service man would receive $22 monthly from him and a supplementary allowance from the Government. This allowance would be $28 for a wife, $12 additional for the first child, and $10 for each additional child. For example, a wife with three children would receive $22 from her husband's pay and $60 from the Government.

In cases where there were children but no wife, the first child would receive $20 from the Government, with $10 extra for each additional child.

Allotments and allowances for "Class A" (wife and children) dependents would be mandatory.

At his own option, a service man could make allotments to "Class B" dependents, such as parents, brothers, or sisters. If he had no "Class A" dependents, his own allotment would be $22, increased $15 by the Government for one parent, $25 for two parents, and $5 for each brother or sister. However, if the service man had both "Class A" and "Class B" dependents, only $5 would be deducted from his pay for the latter, making his total deduction $27 monthly.

Curbs on "Disruption"

Representative R. Ewing Thomason (D) of Texas, Acting Chairman of the Military Committee, told the House the Committee did not want to make the payments so high they would encourage local draft boards to make "wholesale inductions" of men with dependents. The Committee previously went on record as being opposed to the disruption of "established families" by draft boards.

Mr. Thomason estimated that from 9 to 12 per cent of the men now in the service would be affected by the legislation, only that many having dependents.

Wallace Sees World Under Full Freedom

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—Vice-President Wallace envisioned America yesterday as "chosen of the Lord" for transformation "into something which Europe and Africa and Asia will welcome as their brightest hope in the time to come."

In a speech prepared for a dinner-meeting sponsored by the Churchman to honor President Roosevelt, the Vice-President asserted that history thus far "seems but a prelude to a magnificent world symphony."

"America," he added, "will not have made her contribution until nine out of ten of the adults of the world can read and write, until all the children of the world can have at least a pint of milk a day, until education brings with it such a sense of responsibility that all of the people of the world can be trusted to take part in democratic government."

Mr. Wallace termed America "the heir of the religious concepts of Palestine and the culture of Rome and England." It is building, he said, for "a peace which is not based on imperialistic intervention."

"The American peace, the peace of the common man," he declared, "must be translated into freedom everywhere."

The Rev. Frank R. Wilson, rector of Mr. Roosevelt's Hyde Park parish, accepted for the President the Churchman's 1942 award, a plaque given annually to the person deemed to have done most "for the promotion of good will and better understanding among all peoples."

In a letter of acceptance read by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, the President asserted that while the road ahead was "dark and perilous," the United Nations were determined "to establish a new age of freedom on this earth."

The presentation was made by Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, editor of the Churchman, a religious publication.

Dr. Luis Quintanilla, minister counselor of the Mexican Embassy, told the gathering that the example of the United States in spontaneously forgoing the advantages of its material might to adopt a policy of "respect of the territorial, political and economic integrity" of 20 neighbor states "finds no parallel in history."

The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—June 9, 1942

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Friendly Stars and 'Nice Girls' Welcome Men in Uniform At Stage Door Canteen

By Jessie Wiley Volls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just off Times Square on Forty-fourth Street in New York City is one of the world's unique night clubs. Unique because one table has a cover charge of $25 per person while all other tables are free. Unique because no liquor is served there. Unique because the floor show changes nightly. Unique because more stars of stage, screen, and radio congregate there than in any other Broadway rendezvous. Unique because the audience is made up of men who have sailed the seven seas and men who have gathered from five continents. Its name? The Stage Door Canteen.

No wonder I felt like Alice going down the rabbit's hole as I wound down the narrow flight of steps leading to this tucked-under-the-sidewalk Canteen!

The first sound I heard was an exquisite voice singing the last few notes of an opera aria. The instant that music died away thunderous applause broke forth. Applause of the youthful type, such as is heard at a basketball game when the home town throws a goal.

Metropolitan Star Entertains

I looked questioningly at a man who was wearing a badge marked "Press," and he shouted above the din: "That's Bidu Sayao, opera star from South America. Volunteer entertainers from the stage, screen, radio, opera, vaudeville, and night clubs drop in and do their bit." Then he beckoned, "Follow me."

We went forward through a wide arch, and I had my first glimpse of The Stage Door Canteen.

It is a big, square, low-ceilinged room with a few supporting pillars. The walls are decorated with murals done by leading scenic artists. Madam Sayao stood on a rostrum at the left of the entrance. Directly below her, sitting flat on the floor, were at least 100 couples. Blues and grays and khaki blended harmoniously as British and American sailors, U. S. Marines, R. A. F. Flyers, Canadian and American privates, Anzacs and Highlanders listened with upturned faces. The girls, Junior Hostesses, wore tiny red, white, and blue aprons.

Arranged in a half-moon around that group on the floor were 200 small tables. Most of them were occupied. All the men were in uniform (the only ticket of admission needed) except those at the angel table. Any civilian may reserve that table. That is, he can if he has the cover charge of $25 per person!

As the singer left the platform, members of an orchestra appeared. The couples hopped up from the floor. A minute more and the orchestra swung into a popular tune and away the dancers whirled.

Famous Actresses Serve Food

Soon I noticed men leaving the tables and forming a queue at a long counter on the opposite side of the room. I threaded my way through the crowd to investigate. Behind the counter, Senior Hostesses were serving free lunches. Such famous actresses as Jane Cowl, Katharine Cornell, and Lynn Fontanne work there.

The Junior Hostesses, all young women of the entertainment world, act as dancing partners or chat with the men as they sit at the tables. But they never eat the precious, donated food. At times, what a temptation it must be! I saw a Marine with two big sandwiches, a couple of doughnuts, some candy, and a bottle of milk. Milk is the most popular beverage at the canteen.

As the men finish their refreshments, bus "boys" enveloped in enormous white aprons pass among them and clear the tables. I saw Brock Pemberton, noted producer, swabbing off tables with mighty strokes. "The young people like him so much he has a hard time getting his work done," a Senior Hostess informed me. Other popular bus "boys" include Alfred Lunt and Vincent Price.

"How many service men do you entertain here nightly?" I asked. The reply was, "About 2,000, although the attendance from the time the Canteen opens at 5 until we close at midnight has run as high as 3,000. Because of fire regulations, we can let only a certain number in at one time. When the limit is reached, the master of ceremonies announces to the boys that a line of their buddies has formed outside. That's all he ever has to say. Those who have been here quite a while get up and leave. And that's when we wish the place were bigger!"

"Oh, but suppose the members of the Wing hadn't had the courage to start it at all!" I blurted out. For suddenly the gay scene before me seemed to vanish, and in my thought I pictured that room as it had looked the day Jane Cowl first went to inspect it. I saw it dreary, deserted, with the dust of years undisturbed on the floors. I saw, in place of the gay murals, festoons of cobwebs clinging to the walls. Instead of the light and laughter, I saw, in imagination, the dimness and heard the echoing stillness that would have discouraged anyone other than an actress accustomed to seeing deserted theaters blaze into life on opening nights.

Jane Cowl's Story

Would you like to hear of the metamorphosis of that room from Jane Cowl, herself? All right. Here is the story just as she told it to me:

"At the Executive Board meeting of the American Theater Wing which was held right after Pearl Harbor, we decided that the time had come for us to withdraw from British War Relief and do something within our own Nation.

"After much discussion we decided to open a Canteen. But what sort of Canteen? Other than the fact that it must be for the benefit of all men in the service of the United Nations, we were very vague. Somebody said, 'Maybe we'd better ask the boys what kind of a place they'd like to have.' That was a common sense suggestion and we acted upon it.

"We went out on the streets and stopped every man in uniform. We asked them what kind of a place of their own they would like to have here in New York City. They knew! 'We want a place where we can meet nice girls of our own age. A place where we can see good entertainment. A place where we can have a snack such as you fix up when you raid the icebox at home,' was the substance of their answers.

"Miss Rachel Crothers, President of the American Theater Wing, appointed Selena Royal and me as co-chairmen to get things started.

"We tramped New York City over hunting for a location. It had to be rent-free because we didn't have any money. Finally Mr. Lee Shubert generously offered the 44th Street basement and we accepted it.

"Then both troubles and triumphs set in! There were so many coats of paint on the walls that the labor union which offered to clean the walls couldn't get the paint off without blow torches. They didn't own any torches. But they went out and borrowed some and finished that job. That is typical of the co-operation we received from all the unions.

"At the first mass meeting, we were given $500 by—guess who?—the wardrobe women! And at the next meeting, when we tried to thank them, they said, 'Oh, that's all right. We've got another $500 for you.'

"When we asked noted entertainers to donate their acts, they replied: 'When shall we come?'

"We still had those snacks to think about. Nightly snacks for 2,000 men are an item! But when we made our needs known, donations poured in. However, we still run short on nights when the attendance soars. We need canned meats or cured hams, non-perishable foods which make good sandwiches. But if Monitor readers send donations, I hope they will remember the 'non-perishable' and not all send cakes."

After hearing of the hard work and splendid co-operation behind the Canteen it is easy to understand its success. I saw that success reflected upon the faces of two New Zealand privates who were chatting together. They had not seen each other since they had played football together in a small New Zealand town. Now, at the crossroads of the world, they were exchanging news from home.

I saw that success mirrored on the face of an English lad who wore the dark blue uniform of the Royal Marine Band. He was smiling as he drank in the gay scene before him. "You like it here?" I inquired, as I stopped beside him. "The place . . . is magnificent. And I wish I could think of a better word than that!" he replied.

Decided Contrast to Malta

I noticed that he had been gazing at the dancers. "How do you like to dance with our American girls?" I inquired. Earnestly the reply came with a delightful Yorkshire accent: "To tell you the truth, I haven't the courage to 'awsk' one to 'dawnse.'"

"We'll have to do something about that," I assured him. "I have a daughter around here somewhere who is a Junior Hostess." He brightened. "A daughter? Where?" I looked around. "There she is. The girl with brown hair, visiting with the Highlander."

Patricia received a swift appraising glance, and then he turned to me and with a bow said, "With your permission, I shall 'awsk' your daughter to 'dawnse.'"

I beckoned; Patricia came over. And soon I was holding a heavy web belt for a boyish English bandsman while dance after dance went by.

Later Patricia told me, "He was at Malta. It's been dreadful there. I'm glad we have the Canteen for them while their ship's in."

Vandamm; Kaye-Roth

Down under the sidewalk just off Times Square on Forty-fourth Street, you'd come upon scenes like these, that is, if there were room for you. Down there is the Stage Door Canteen and actually there's not even room for all the soldiers and sailors and airmen who crowd in to see and hear and be served by the stars. (1) Katharine Cornell and Anne Seymour serving at the food counter. (2) Vincent Price, now starring in "Angel Street," one of the popular bus boys in this unique night club. (3) Junior Hostesses soon learn to identify the uniforms of different branches of the services of the United Nations. (4) Lynn Fontanne giving her autograph. One time after she had given her autograph to a number of boys and then danced with them, one boy went up to another Senior Hostess and pointing out Miss Fontanne said: "My, she's nice. But what band does she sing with?" (5) Vera Zorina is at the microphone. The Senior Hostesses have found that the boys of all the United Nations have this in common: they enjoy meeting celebrities.

'How to Manage Without a Maid'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The title of the book which Lita Price and Harriet Bonnet have written, "How to Manage Without a Maid" (Bobbs-Merrill Company, New York, $1.75), we think somewhat misleading, for what these two capable women have done is more than just tell how to get along without a maid. They have written a complete guide of homemaking, a pattern to be followed every step of the way, from buying household appliances to serving the meals and bringing up the children to be mother's little helpers.

In minor points, some housewives will disagree fervently with the book, but on the whole it is practical in its advice, and contains some useful ideas. Written in entertaining fashion, it gives rather a good blueprint of management for the modest home—the home that can be run without a maid. It includes frank descriptions of the various machines and everyday gadgets which the modern American housewife has at her disposal—or will have when things are back to normal again.

Recalling our own stumbling trial-and-error beginnings at housekeeping, we say unhesitatingly that "How to Manage Without a Maid" gets everything down in black and white and can safely be followed by the inexperienced,—or by the experienced, as far as that goes.

Probably many women who employ daily help of one kind or another have gone about hiring such help in a more or less haphazard manner, hoping against hope that everything would turn out for the best. For them this book includes a chapter of standard questions for prospective household help, questions to ask the girl who is coming to clean for you once a week, or questions for the nursemaid, the laundress, the gardener, and the seamstress.

Both authors are married and have houses of their own to keep. Mrs. Bonnet, a B. S. from the University of Texas, was at one time a teacher of dietetics and had a private class in maid-training. Mrs. Price, after graduation from Washington University, studied journalism at the University of Wisconsin, Harvard, and Columbia.

The book has been illustrated amusingly by Elizabeth Dodds.

L. B. H.

Carol King, Silent Brief Maker

By the Associated Press

Mrs. Carol King, generalissimo in Harry Bridges' legal battle against deportation and one of the country's outstanding immigration lawyers, is often seen but seldom heard in the highest courts in the land.

"I always hide behind some man's pants," she says, adding that her early courtroom efforts taught her that "it is almost impossible for a woman to persuade a court to take her seriously."

If the public doesn't know the name of Carol King, the legal fraternity does. When a lawyer gets tangled up in the intricacies of immigration law, he often sends for Carol King. When a labor union needs legal help in a big way, it calls on Carol King.

Often Mrs. King handles a case to the point where argument before an upper court is necessary—and then she calls in a man to speak for her.

Thus she asked Wendell L. Willkie, the 1940 Republican presidential nominee, to represent her client, William Schneidermann, admittedly a Communist, before the Supreme Court in his appeal against revocation of his citizenship. Willkie agreed to serve without fee because, he said, he considered this "a vital test case."

Mrs. King herself is a member of the American labor party. "I simply believe in the civil rights of the individual," she said, "and I am willing to work with or without pay for the protection of aliens unjustly accused."

Mrs. King, widow of a World War Lieutenant, has a son, Jonathan, 16, who doesn't want to study law.

"He looks at me and concludes that the kind of law practice that's fun doesn't pay very well," she said.

$280,000,000 WPA Bill Calls For Sharp Retrenchment

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—A $280,000,000 WPA bill designed to give employment to 400,000 persons a month starting July 1 was sent to the House by its Appropriations Committee today with a warning that a sharp retrenchment program was inevitable.

In an accompanying report, the committee said that the appropriation, recommended only two weeks ago by President Roosevelt, would mean a reduction of 575,000 persons from the average of the current fiscal year.

With WPA employment this month estimated at 750,000, the committee said that 400,000 figure would mean either a "precipitous decrease" of 350,000 immediately or a gradual decline which would force employment far below 400,000 later. The report asserted:

"During the fiscal year 1943, with estimated unemployment of 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 and one half of that number estimated to be eligible for Work Projects Administration employment, the WPA, with estimated employment of 400,000 under the funds available, would provide employment for between one fifth and one sixth of the total unemployed, and between one fourth and one fifth of those eligible for WPA projects."

The committee said that "casual thinking" might lead to the belief that unemployment would almost disappear with the war effort. But it pointed out that civilian production has fallen sharply, industry is disinclined to hire older workers and many persons can not get to war jobs.

Statistics presented to the House showed that:

About 1,200,000 women entered the labor market and took jobs in March.

The average age of WPA workers has risen from 42.4 in November, 1937, to 46.4 last February.

Reductions in the appropriation may mean the closing of some regional field offices, particularly the state headquarters.

In seven years, the WPA had provided work for more than 8,000,000 different persons.

Official Rationing Forecast Hints Coming Changes

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—An official forecast of America's food and clothing situation lists coffee, tea, and cocoa as likely to be rationed and clothing as an eventual rationing possibility.

The forecast, by Joseph L. Weiner, Deputy Director of the War Production Board Division of Supply, was given at a press conference yesterday. It pictured the commodity situation as follows:

Rationing of coffee, tea, and cocoa is likely. Bananas will be scarce. Fish supplies will be limited by the submarine hazard to fishing fleets, and lend-lease shipments will reduce the amount of pork available. But there is no danger that the country will lack necessary staples.

Rationing of clothing probably can be avoided this year, but the WPB is unwilling to make predictions beyond that time. Wool may be forbidden in some types of clothing, and woolen mills will be required to blend other materials into their fabrics. More cotton must be worn.

Shoes may be scarce. However, stocks of shoes and clothing in commercial hands are higher than they ever have been.

Because of power and oil shortages, travel will have to be curtailed. Persons who can convert oil-heating equipment to the use of coal should do so immediately.

The shortage of houses and rooms in war-congested areas is such that permitting them to remain vacant will not be tolerated. Compulsory billeting of workers in private residences can be avoided if accommodations are thrown open voluntarily.

Helen Zeise Buys War Materials

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"May I see Mr. Zeise?"

Men calling on the purchasing agent of the Columbus Bolt Works Company for the first time frequently ask this question of the gracious woman seated at a large desk in the office to which they have been directed. They learn with surprise and often not little embarrassment that it is Miss Zeise and not Mr. Zeise with whom they have come to do business.

This is the second war during which Helen Zeise, only woman member of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, has bought thousands of dollars' worth of materials monthly for a large war industry. Shortly before World War I, she was Secretary to the President of this same company, where she started as a stenographer. The President also did the buying for the firm and, when a change in ownership took place, she was the only one who knew anything about this part of the business.

"Just Continued Along"

"I just continued along with it," she explained, and thus told in six simple words the story of her unusual career.

Until two years ago she did all of the work of the Purchasing Department, handling the purchase of from one and a quarter to one and a half million dollars' worth of materials a year.

It meant long hours and much night work, of course, but just the tone of her voice when she talks about it, tells you that Helen Zeise is so interested in her work she has no time to count the hours she puts into it. But, when the era of priorities descended, it was more than she could cope with single-handed and now she has two young men assistants.

Steel, of course, is the chief commodity used in the Columbus Bolt Works' output. The company, in peacetime, makes bolts, nuts, and light forgings such as are used by automobile manufacturers. Now it has war contracts and is making bayonets, wedges for tank tracks, and lifter plugs for 155 mm. shells. Even with an A1A classification for materials it is not always easy to get them as fast as they are needed, says Miss Zeise. Her work often requires trips to Pittsburgh, Youngstown, and Cleveland to contact the mills.

All in a Day's Work

Commercial and carbon steel is bought in coils which are drawn to size and fed into the cold heading machine. They come out bolts ready for threading, she explained. Straight bars of steel and alloy steel are used for the forgings. Orders are given through the standard specifications of the Society of Automotive Engineers, but when steel comes piped or has other defects such as seams, it is up to her to see that a proper settlement is made. It's all in a day's work to her.

Miss Zeise was secretary of the Columbus Association of Purchasing Agents last year and is widely known among men in similar work because of her unique place as a woman in such a position.

J. A. A.

New War Censorship of Films

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—Censorship of motion pictures entering and leaving the country began yesterday.

Byron Price, Director of Censorship, explained that the purpose was to prevent vital information about possible bombing objectives, military or economic conditions, or technical data from leaving the country, and to prevent enemy propaganda and information leading to subversive activities from entering.

There was, he emphasized, no hard and fast "rule of thumb" concerning film censorship.

"Decisions must be governed by the knowledge, understanding and judgment of those applying them," he said. "There is no intention of causing drastic restrictions in the motion picture industry. As in all other phases of censorship, the boards will ask one basic question: 'Will this material be of value to the enemy?'"

Censorship review boards have been established in New York and Los Angeles. Another, dealing with amateur films, is at Rochester, N. Y.

The New York board will be concerned primarily with news reels and that at Los Angeles with dramatic films.

Film going to Canada is excepted from the rule that all exported film must be examined.

Company Coming to Supper?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

So you're expecting company to supper Sunday night! And you're eager to serve an inviting, flavorsome meal, attractive to the eye (and the palate!), at the same time treating your food budget with due consideration. (This last is a must!)

Let this casserole dish be the mainstay of the meal. True, there is nothing unusual about most casseroles, still this combination is toothsome, tasty, and thrifty, as well. Tempting, too, particularly when served in the cunning little individual baking dishes which are enjoying such popularity at the moment!

For four people you'll need ¼ pound chipped beef, 2 hard-cooked eggs, ¾ cup celery, cut in small pieces, 2 cups white sauce, and some grated cheese.

Boil the celery until soft in just enough water to cover. Slice the eggs as thinly as possible. Sauté the chipped beef in a bit of butter. Cook together 4 tablespoons butter and 5 tablespoons flour, and add 2 cups of liquid. (To the water in which the celery was cooked, add enough milk, or light cream, to make two cups.) When the sauce has thickened, combine with chipped beef, eggs, and celery. Use salt very sparingly, as the beef is generally seasoning aplenty. Pour into a buttered casserole, sprinkle generously with grated cheese, and bake at 400° F., approximately 25 minutes.

Serve piping hot, whole wheat gems, a garden salad, and a hot beverage, as accompaniments to the chipped beef casserole, and you will have a well-balanced, satisfying supper. So satisfying that a simple compote of fruit with a plate of icebox cookies is the perfect topper-offer to a perfect meal!

D. C. D.

Board Puts Ban On Decorations

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—The War Production Board yesterday prohibited the manufacture of lights for Christmas trees, advertising, decorations or displays, effective at once.

Regulations also were issued restricting use of critical materials in the manufacture of ordinary electric light bulbs, but officials said an actual increase in total output would result from use of substitute metals.

Still another order restricted the production of blackout lamps to types approved by the armed forces. Most types now being manufactured are "ineffectual," WPB said.

In another metal-saving action, WPB prohibited the manufacture of mattresses or pads containing iron or steel (the inner-spring type) after Sept. 1. Those filled with cotton, felt or hair are not affected.

Also prohibited by another order was the use of cellophane for the packaging of animal foods and rubber nipples, or its use on candy products and chewing gum except where used as a protection for the product rather than a decoration.

They've Put Them On the List

Bathtubs and bird cages, doorknobs and cash registers, waste baskets, electric razors, common pins, and hundreds of other common items made of metal are banned for the duration by recent War Production Board orders. Iron and steel, copper, brass, and bronze can't be spared to make them, and for most of them no substitute metals may be used. Production of articles using copper ceases by June 15; limited production of iron and steel items continues until August and then stops completely.

Lipstick holders and cosmetic containers are also on the list, so save those you have now to use with refills. Cutting out metal or plastic containers for glamour aids means a yearly saving of 3 to 4 million pounds of plastics, 10,000 tons of steel, 2,250 tons of copper, 550 tons of zinc, officials estimate.

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HELPS MAKE GOOD GRAVY
We Think You'll Like It

The S.C.I.U.'s Work to Help Make The War Children of Today Into The Peace Adults of Tomorrow

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva, Switzerland

Dr. Georges Thelin, Secretary-General of the Save the Children International Union, believes mankind is face to face with one of its greatest opportunities in all history.

Through proper education, Dr. Thelin says, the world can make the "war children" of today the "peace adults" of tomorrow.

If adults can hold unflinchingly to the ideals of truth, justice, and love in spite of the untruth, injustice, and hatred they find all about them, Dr. Thelin declares, they will give their children an enduring and practical faith in the indestructibility of good—an unparalleled heritage on which to build a new and better world.

"Beneath the ruins of destruction, the spirit of love, which is the true life, still manifests itself," Dr. Thelin points out. "At times it suffers from the harsh trials of partisan passion But like the wick of the Gospel, its flame grows, it sheds light and kindles warmth."

In an interview in Geneva, Dr. Thelin told of the worldwide efforts of his and other organizations to ease the impact of total war on young minds and young hopes. He urgently would like to see more groups and more individuals interest themselves in the problems of the "war children."

Purpose Of the Union

The Save the Children International Union was founded in 1920 under the inspiration of an Englishwoman, Eglantyne Jebb, and under the patronage of the International Red Cross Committee. It has branches in 27 countries and its program is embodied in the "Declaration of Geneva," drawn up on Feb. 28, 1924, and adopted by the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations.

The "Declaration of Geneva" lists five obligations for mankind "beyond and above all considerations of race, nationality or creed":

1. The child must be given the means requisite for its normal development, both materially and spiritually.
2. The child that is hungry must be fed; the child that is sick must be nursed; the child that is backward must be helped; the delinquent child must be reclaimed; and the orphan and the waif must be sheltered and succored.
3. The child must be the first to receive relief in times of distress.
4. The child must be put in a position to earn a livelihood and must be protected from every form of exploitation.
5. The child must be brought up in the consciousness that its talents must be devoted to the service of its fellow-men.

It is this last obligation, Dr. Thelin believes, that is the most vital in the present hour.

The war must not rob the child of vision, even though it imposes the utmost in physical and mental suffering, he insists.

"Loss of moral standards, of an unanchored faith in the right, is the greatest evil the war is inflicting upon the children and youth of Europe," the Save the Children Union Secretary asserted.

Rise in Juvenile Delinquency

He cited statistics to show that a sharp rise in juvenile delinquency had occurred in France since the Nazi invasion of 1940. He also said reports from S. C. I. U. field representatives in other countries of Europe showed similar retards in child morality.

The Union and the organizations affiliated with it seek first to bring whatever material aid they can to the hundreds of thousands of children orphaned or made homeless in the areas of Europe to which they have access at the present time. After food and clothing and shelter have been provided, the delicate task of repairing the damage the war may have done to the mental outlook and character of the children is begun.

Dr. Thelin sadly admits that only a very small percentage of the children in need of aid can be reached by private organizations.

He would like to see a general plan of assistance for "war children" drawn up and put into execution by the enlightened nations of the Americas, Europe, and Asia. It is only on a worldwide scale and through the agencies of government that mankind can meet its obligations to the young, Dr. Thelin believes.

Dr. Thelin recognizes that the United Nations must put victory before all else. Nevertheless, he thinks an immediate international study of the war's effect on childhood should be begun.

In winning victory, the forces of freedom, he warns, may find that they have lost the future.

The children of these fateful years, the Save the Children Union leader insists, must first be made to realize that their sufferings have not been in vain.

In other words, he holds, they must be given a bright vision of a better world to come—which they themselves will build—to sustain them and to keep them morally upright.

Strengthened His Faith

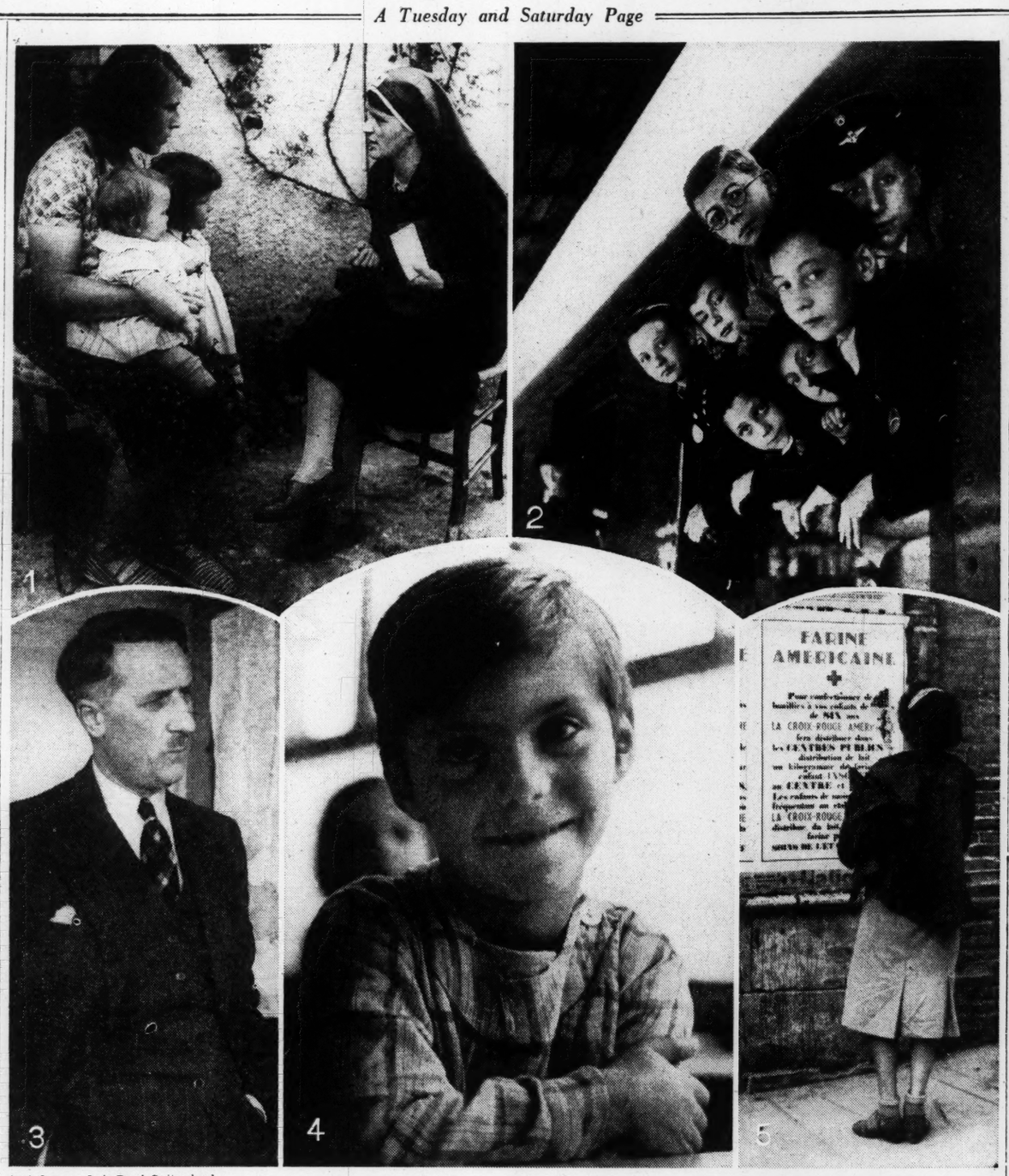
Dr. Thelin has seen a good deal of Europe at war, and instead of weakening his faith in the essential goodness of mankind he finds that his experiences have strengthened it.

He told of an incident that occurred in one of the overrun countries to illustrate his point. A woman, fleeing before the advancing enemy, lost her child, a small baby, in the confusion of a railway station. For days she wandered distraught looking for the child. Finally she encountered a tramp carrying the baby in his arms. The tramp, barely able to find enough food for his own meager needs, had carried and fed the infant for days while he searched for the mother.

Dr. Thelin finds people everywhere want to help the small victims of war whenever it is in their power to do so.

"For the honor of humanity it may be said that help has been given at all times and in all countries as circumstances necessitated," he declared. "On the roads of exodus or of exile as well as under bombardment, or at the place of devastation, arms have been held out with tenderness to welcome, assist, console.

"But much more is needed."



Arni, Geneva; Jeck, Basel, Switzerland

The Save the Children International Union was founded in 1920 when children of Europe were particularly in need following the World War. With branches in 27 countries it has carried on its work of rescue, feeding, shelter, and encouragement to children in need ever since. Today it is doing what it can in devastated Europe to mitigate the suffering, hardship and discouragement of children in a war-torn world. (1) This refugee, whom a delegate of the Union has called to see, had done 200 kilometers on foot. (2) Some of Europe's children being moved to an S. C. I. U. shelter home. (3) Dr. Georges Thelin, Secretary-General of the Save the Children International Union, believes that mankind today is face to face with one of its greatest opportunities in all history. (4) The child of an invaded Europe is one of the innocent victims of man's mismanagement of his world. (5) In all the villages of Unoccupied France the American Red Cross has put up posters telling mothers of the distribution of food for their children.

Through the Editor's Window

Having Eyes We See Not?

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The rhododendrons have done it. The huge bank of them dramatically in full bloom in all the shades of orange, pink, and rose are too insistently gorgeous to resist. I had planned to write on the shortage of teachers—and its dangers to our educational system as we seek to prepare our children to face a postwar world of reconstruction. But for the third day upon arriving home I have walked along the rhododendron path—filling my thoughts with its beauty—and each day have seen children go by one of the most glorious displays of these great broadleafed evergreens in New England, possibly anywhere, without so much as an appreciative glance.

We feed and clothe our children. We send them to school to learn academics. We even, in normal times, take them on trips to Radio City, to the Washington Monument, to Mount Vernon.

How well do we teach them to note and appreciate the beauty right around them? Do we build with them the habit of stopping to listen to a bird song, of seeking out the evening star in the western sky or the Big Dipper high overhead, of watching the scudding clouds, high wind in the treetops, the reflection of sunset colors in a city rain puddle, or of meditating upon the melting loyalty shining in the eyes of a dog?

* * *

In one of these columns several years ago I told of an older sister who used to encourage me to stop long enough to see such things. Further, she used to ask me questions as she had me contemplate something beautiful. Thus she pointed up my ability to note what I was seeing, and to capture my impressions and make them my own. Nor would she let me leave a distant hill as "blue." I must look at it intently enough to see the lavender cloud shadows. I must see that a plowed field was not a mere brown blotch, but rich in mauve and pinkish undertones. A child who is helped in this way is given priceless treasure to carry through life.

The trouble is, mostly, that we adults haven't trained ourselves to stop and enjoy—and share—the countless bits of beauty around us each day, so how can we help our children to do so!

* * *

We might begin when we reach the end of this article. Let us each look around and discover one lovely thing to note. Maybe it is the cool chaste pattern of silver on the table, or the upward reaching line of the branches of a tree. Perhaps it is the unconscious grace of a child hippity-hopping along the sidewalk, or the golden glints in a loved one's hair. Let us take time to think about it; and then let us soon add another.

Gradually this restful habit of recognizing abundance in the beauty directly around us can be built up: It will enrich our days, and enable us in turn to help our children enrich theirs.

Or perhaps we and the children can begin to build this happy habit together, helping each other to form it by sharing and reminding.

But we must be willing to take time to note and register the impression. In other words, we must be unwilling to bicycle swiftly past such rhododendron glory without a glance of grateful appreciation.

A Tuesday Column

Housemothers Go to School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most unique and valuable courses offered at summer school this year will be the training course for school or dormitory housemothers to be given at Purdue University. A housemother's job is a very important one. Not only must she be a competent housekeeper and wise manager of finance, she must have tact, sympathy and understanding of the problems of the girls in her house. She must know how to plan an appetizing, nutritious meal on a minimum budget, but she must also know how to arrange flowers artistically, how to greet distinguished visitors, how to win the friendship of scared, shy girls away from home for the first time.

In short, she must be a woman of unusual charm, who knows how to be efficient—but also knows how to keep her managing ability from spoiling her social grace. On her shoulders falls the responsibility for making the house a popular, happy place in which to live, with good food, good times and a high reputation on the campus.

No wonder housemothers need training for their exacting job! No matter how much talent for mothering girls a woman may have, she needs to learn about bookkeeping and meal planning. And even if she is an uncommonly good housekeeper, she needs to understand the behavior of young people, she needs to understand herself.

Three years ago Purdue University first offered its summer course and each year the course has grown in popularity. The work is given without credit or examinations, but is extremely helpful and stimulating. Some of the subjects taught are meal planning, food purchasing, direction of labor, development of social competence, and personal counseling. The staff numbers some very able lecturers, Professor Sarah Blanding, director of the School of Home Economics of Cornell University and Mrs. Davis McGarn, counselor to women at Northwestern University—to mention only two.

In addition to the serious class work there will be planned recreation, trips and parties. The housemothers will learn by demonstrations how to entertain. They will be served well-balanced, attractive meals—models for them to use again next winter. They will meet other women who have had the same problems they have struggled with and will learn as much from each other as from their teachers.

Postwar British Education Expected To Forge Ahead With Vision

By W. W. Hill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Board of Education a few months ago drew up tentative proposals for the reconstruction of the education system of England and Wales after the war. These proposals were issued to representatives of various organizations for their consideration, among them the Association of Education Committees (which comprises the majority of local education authorities in the country), the leading associations of teachers, and the governing bodies of the churches. These organizations were invited to discuss the proposals in private, to send to the Board their observations and criticisms, and to make any alternative proposals they may deem necessary. Thus a great mass of constructive thinking concerning the future of education has been stimulated.

It is proposed that the school-leaving age for all children must be raised immediately to 15 and later on to 16. This implies compulsory full-time education for all children between the ages of five and 16.

Unifying Secondary Stage

One result of this will probably be the achievement of one of the most needed and long-awaited reforms in the English school system—the unification of the secondary stage. Hitherto the vast majority of children have remained in the elementary school until they left at 14, while the minority have been educated from 11 years of age in secondary schools either on a fee-paying or a free scholarship basis—enjoying conditions and amenities far superior to those provided for children of similar age in the elementary schools: smaller classes, better buildings, superior furnishing and equipment and more elaborate provision for games, sports and clubs.

All these advantages have been, and are, available for the children of parents who can afford to pay fees as well as for the exceptionally gifted children. The post-war system will, if it fulfills the hopes of the progressive elements of the community, provide these advantages for all children irrespective of financial standing.

Two major reforms of far-reaching significance will in all probability come very soon after the war. The first will be the provision of education of the nursery school type for children from two years of age to five.

Gap Needs To Be Filled

At the other end of the school course, the years of adolescence, from 15 or 16 to 18, a great gap is waiting to be filled. Fortunately the first steps are already being taken to this end. The Minister for Education has announced the Government's intention to provide part-time day continuation schools, for attendance at which boys and girls will be released from work by their employers at stated times every week. Thus the habits and interests of the school will be continued when young people take up work.

Closely associated with this will be the National Service of Youth, which has been inaugurated since the outbreak of this war. Under the stimulus of the Board of Education many local authorities have already started a branch of this service. They have co-ordinated all the youth clubs and voluntary organizations in their areas, made grants where necessary, provided youth leaders and organizers, made facilities for games, sports, and dancing, and also for more serious occupations such as handicrafts, photography, literature and music. All this will be possible for every boy and girl after leaving school, to link up with some cultural organization and absorb the benefits of live interest and occupations in the society of others of like age.

A great extension of the provision for technical education is foreshadowed. This, in fact, was being embarked upon at the time the war broke out, and the Government had allotted £12,000,000 for the provision of new technical institutes of every kind. The fact is recognized that Britain, before the war, was not so plentifully supplied with skilled technicians as some other countries. References to the magnificent technological institutions in America, Switzerland, and other countries are appearing in the British educational press—references that are touched with self-condemnation. Great efforts will be put forth to make good this deficiency—and upon the success of these efforts will depend, very largely, the future of Britain's industry and commerce.

Public School Changes

One of the most controversial subjects in English education in recent years is that of the so-called "public" schools. These schools are in reality not public but private, for they have no connection with the State or municipalities, and are attended only by the children of the wealthiest section of the community. They educate Britain's governing class. Their critics say that the public schools turn out men devoted to the interests of wealth, with little knowledge of the lives and thoughts of the mass of the people, with a contempt for learning and ability, with a reverence for sports and games, displaying an over-emphasis on manners and good form, and unable to cope with the skill and intelligence of the leaders of other nations.

The defenders of these schools say that they produce men of character, able to hold head positions in all parts of the world, with fine manners and an ease of social intercourse that ensures the existence of a cultured and charming society. How the conflict on this subject will end it is impossible to predict. Much depends on the alignment of social groups after the war.

Camp Schools To Take Form

A sound and valuable development that may be expected after the war is the establishment of a large number of camp schools. Several of these have been opened in rural districts during the war and striking physical and intellectual benefits have been gained by the children from the towns that have been sent to them.

The camp school development which may be expected after the war is only one of a general change in educational aim and method that will take place throughout the whole field of education. The evacuation for safety reasons of the children of the town has brought them for the first time into real touch with the countryside, and the educational value of life amongst natural surroundings has been generally recognized and will be remembered. Prolonged visits to a rural environment will form a part of the education of the town child in the future; and contact with nature will never again be omitted from the curricula and methods of any section of the educational community.

What Officers Need

The American Council of Education has recently conducted an inquiry among officers of the armed forces seeking an answer to the question: What are the needs of enlisted personnel of the armed forces for which some college training may be beneficial?

The following are excerpts from two generalizations drawn from interviews with officers all of whom were responsible heads of various training programs for the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

First—that a more definite and consistent program for physical fitness should be developed and required of all students. This was almost always the first need emphasized by those interviewed.

The second generalization to be drawn is that colleges should continue to provide the fundamentals of a liberal education for the intelligent and effective conduct of the individual in a wide variety of circumstances of modern mechanized warfare. It was generally believed that such a background of education provides the most effective basis for the individual's adjustment to three requirements of military life. These are (1) to execute and give commands (discipline); (2) to acquire skills and information for specific job assignments; and (3) to use periods of recreation usefully and constructively.

Progress at Principia.

Leadership

Colonel B. W. Venable, General Staff of the United States Army, speaking before a group of college presidents said in part:

"The paramount qualifications for good leadership are (1) character, (2) knowledge, (3) self-discipline, (4) imagination. Use every method at your disposal to teach adjustment to discipline, courtesy, precision, order, doing any job well whether you like it or not. Teach your fundamental established courses well. Do not introduce thin defense courses. The following courses bear directly on the Army's needs in this order: (1) English, (2) mathematics, especially arithmetic, (3) laboratory sciences, especially physics, for the techniques which they teach, (4) languages, provided the knowledge is really thorough."

In answer to the question, What does an Army commander want in an officer under him? Colonel Venable listed the following in order of importance: (1) character, (2) discipline and courage, (3) physical soundness and (4) technical skills.

Progress at Principia

Had Never Written a Line —Sells Article Before Completing Course

"Before completing the N. I. A. course, I sold a feature to Screenland Magazine for $50. That resulted in an immediate assignment to do another for the same magazine. After gaining confidence with successive feature stories, I am now working into the fiction field. Previous to enrolling in the N. I. A. I had never written a line for publication, nor seriously expected to do so."—GENE E. LEVANT, 116 West Ave. 28, Los Angeles, Calif.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Closing Stock Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	355,690
1942 volume to date	46,836,133
1941 volume to date	55,431,722

Stock Market Irregular As Profit-Taking Stems Rally

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—Scattered stock market favorites today advanced for the sixth consecutive session but profit taking on the lengthy swing jolted an assortment of leaders into the losing column.

The list pointed selectively higher at the start. While a few gains of 1 to 3 points were in evidence, variations, on the whole, were in small fractions. In the final hour extreme advances were reduced in the majority of cases and declines were plentiful.

Eastman Kodak, which ran up 7¾ points yesterday largely on short covering, today returned a sizable portion of the rally.

Dealings, relatively fast in the forenoon, tapered off after midday but transfers for the full proceedings approximated 400,000 shares.

General Motors made a new top for the year before meeting some opposition. United Fruit developed a following when directors voted the regular $1 quarterly dividend. Well ahead at one time or another were American Telephone, Du Pont, Dow Chemical and Allied Chemical.

U. S. Steel and Bethlehem lacked climbing power, as did Chrysler, U. S. Gypsum, Anaconda, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, J. I. Case, Westinghouse, General Electric, Boeing, Southern Pacific and Standard Oil (N. J.). Most of these slipped at the last.

In the curb gains of 1 to 2 or so were posted for Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Sherwin Williams, Royal Typewriter and Singer Mfg. Cities Service Power & Light $6 preferred was up 14 points on a 40-share sale. Virginia Public Service preferred lost 10¾ on a 10-share transaction.

Gains of fractions to around a point ina selected group of rails and utilities were offset by declines of similar amounts in other corporate bonds as the final hour neared in today's session.

In the higher division were International Paper 5s, New York Central convertible 6s, Union Pacific 3½s, St. Paul 5s and Santa Fe 4s. Otis Steel 4½s rose more than a point in heavy sales.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
9 2¼s 55-52	101.14	101.14	101.14
2 2¼s 60-55	110.17	110.17	110.17

New York City Bonds

47 3s 80	103¼	102¾	103¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
11 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	83	82	82⅞
1 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	70	70	70
1 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	54½	54½	54½
5 Allied Strs 4½s 51	101	101	101
24 Am & For Pas 2000	67½	67	67½
2 Am IGChem 5½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Am T & T 3¼s 66	107	106¾	107
8 Am T & T 3¼s 61	107¼	106¾	107¼
6 Am T & T 4½s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
17 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100	100	100
2 Am WW&E 6s 75	99	98	99
1 Arm Del 4½s 55	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
6 AT&SF 4s 95	109⅜	109¼	109⅜
2 At&SF adj 4s 95 st	90	90	90
12 AC Line 1st 4s 52	75½	75¼	75½
1 AC Line cit 4s 52	65¼	65¼	65¼
6 AC Line 4½s 64	60	60	60
33 AC Line 5s 45	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
13 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	98⅛	98	98
12 Atl Refin 3s 53	103	103	103
52 B&O 95 st A	26⅜	26¼	26¼
1 B&O 95 st C	30	30	30
3 B&O 2600 st D	26½	26½	26½
1 B&O 96 st F	26½	26½	26½
96 B&O cv 60 st	19¾	19½	19⅝
2 B&O 4s 48	56½	56	56½
5 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	48⅜	47⅝	48⅜
3 B&O S W 50 ct	37¾	37¾	37¾
5 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	52½	52¼	52½
6 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	52½	52	52
10 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	100	99⅞	99⅞
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	106¾	106¾	106⅞
2 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	129½	129½	129½
1 Ben T1¾an 2¾s 56	97½	97½	97½
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 52	103¼	103¼	103¼
20 Boston&Me 4½s 70	31⅜	30⅝	31⅜
5 Boston&Me 4s 60	69	69	69
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	76¾	76	76
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	91	91	91
10 Buf R&P 5s 57	35¼	34¼	35¼
5 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
9 Can Sou 5s 62	29¾	29½	29¾
10 Can Nat2Ry 4½s 51	107	107	107
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	108	108	108
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	111	111	111
12 Can Pac 4½s 60	86	86	86
10 Can Pac 4½s perp	70	69½	70
1 Celanese 3s 55	99½	99½	99½
5 Cen og Ga 5s 59 C	41¾	41¾	41¾
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	13	14⅞	14⅞
2 Cen NY Pow 3¼s 62	107	107	107
20 Cen Pac 5s 60	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71	71	71
11 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	171¾	171¼	171¾
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	15	15	15
2 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	15	15	15
8 Certain-td 5½s 48	87¾	87¾	87¾
3 C&O 3½s 96D	101½	101½	101⅝
4 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	101¼	101	101
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	73½	73½	73½
13 CB&Q 4½s 77	66¾	66½	66½
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	70¾	70¾	70¾
28 CB&Q 4s III 49	93¼	93¼	93¼
8 Ch&E Ill inc 97	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 ChGtWest 4s 88	64	64	64
1 Chi I&L 5s 47	30	30	30
65 CMStP&Pac 5s 75	15¾	15½	15½
32 CMStP&P adj 5s 2000	2¼	2	2
21 CM&StP 4½s 80F	47¼	47	47¼
16 CMSP 4½s 89C	47	47	47
7 CM&StP 4½s 89E	46½	46½	46½
50 CM&StP gen 4s 89	46	45⅝	45⅝
1 CM&StP 5½s 83B	44¾	44¾	44¾
15 ChiNW 6½s 36	34⅝	34½	34½
6 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	16¾	16½	16¾
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	17¼	17¼	17¼
6 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	17¾	17¼	17¾
5 Chi&NW 4s 87	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
11 CRI&P 4½s 52A	13⅜	13½	13⅜
10 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	21¾	21¾	21¾
21 CRI&P 4s 88	22¾	22¼	22¾
2 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106	106	106
7 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	95½	95½	95½
2 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	93	93	93
3 Childs Co 5s 43	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞
43 CCC&StL 4½s 77	46	46	46
10 Clev Un Term 5s 73	68	68	68
56 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	61	60½	60½
1 Col & So 4½s 80	21	21	21
17 Columbia G 5s 1961	84⅜	84⅞	84⅜
13 Comi Mack inc 6s 49 w	36¾	28	28
4 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110¼	110	110
1 omwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	106	104¾	106
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	106	105¾	106
12 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	102¼	102	102¼
5 Con Rys 4s 56	32	32	32
3 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	88½	88¼	88¼
2 Consum Pow 3½s 70	108¾	108¼	108¾
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	108	107⅞	108
5 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	93¼	93¼	93¼
7 CubaNoRr 5½s 42 rct	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
4 Cuba RR 6s 46 Rct	26¼	26¼	26¼
3 Cuba RR 5½s 52 Rct	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
2 Curtis Pub 3s 55	89½	89½	89½
15 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	84¼	83⅞	83⅞
4 Del P&L 4½s 71	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
28 D&RG 4s 36	16	15¾	15⅞
1 D&RG West 5s 55	3¼	3¼	3¼
4 D&RGW 5s Asd	23	21½	21½
2 D&RG West 5s 78	16¾	16½	16½
25 Erie 4½s 2015	47	46¾	47
5 Erie 4s 95	90⅞	90¾	90⅞
11 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	106	106	106
12 Firestone T&R 3s 61	97¼	97	97
21 Fla E Cst 5s 74	12	12¼	12
20 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
3 Goodrich 4½s 56	104	104	104
10 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100	100	100
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	81¼	81¼	81¼
8 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96⅞	96½	96½
12 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	93¾	93½	93¾
6 Gt Nor 2¾s 61	72½	72½	72½
1 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	67	67	67
4 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	47½	47½	47½
1 Hocks'l V 4½s 99	126	126	126
5 Housatonic 5s 37	90½	90½	90½
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	41	41	41
23 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45½	45½	45½
7 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	15	14¾	15
5 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101½	101½	101½
4 Ill Cen 4s 52	48	46⅝	48
43 Ill Cen 4s 53	42¼	42	42¼
11 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42½	42⅛	42½
2 Ill Cen 4½s 66	43½	42⅜	42⅜
21 Ill Cen 5s 55	51	51	51
19 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	45¾	45¼	45
3 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101¾	101¾	101¾
18 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	17	16½	16½
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	25½	23¼	25½
1 Int Paper 5s 47	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Int T&T 4½s 52	56½	56⅜	56⅜
23 Int T&T 5s 55	57⅜	57¼	57½
3 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1½	1½	1½
4 James F&Clen 4s 59	47¼	47¼	47¼
10 Jones&Laugh St 3¼s61	96⅛	96	96
23 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	42¾	42¾	42¾
2 K C South 5s 50	68¾	68	68
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	99¾	99¼	99¼
5 Lac Gas 5½s 53	80¾	80¾	80¾
5 Las Gas 5s 42	99¼	98¾	99¼
4 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	43	43	43
5 Leh Val NY 4½s 60	49½	49½	49½
7 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37½	37⅛	37⅛
1 Lehigh Val 4½s 2003 st	32½	32½	32½
11 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29⅞	29½	29⅞
4 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	94½	94½	94½
8 Louisia Ark 5s 69	78	78	78
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	92	92	92
1 Louis & N Ter 4s 2003	87	87	87
1 Louis2& N 3¾s 2003	81½	81½	81½
1 L&N Pad & M 4s 46	104½	104½	104½
11 Maine Cen 4½s 60	47½	47½	47½
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	47½	47½	47½
5 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
2 M&StL cn 5s 34 ct	61¾	61½	61½
4 M&StL rfg 5s 62	1	1	1
5 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12⅜	12½	12½
2 Mo-Ill 5s 59	93	93	93
21 M-K-Tex 5s 50A	34	33¾	34
12 M-K-T 4½s 78	30¾	29½	30⅛
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	30	29¾	30
11 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	28½	28¼	28¼
1 Mo Pac 5s 63A	25¼	25¾	25¾
12 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	26½	25¾	25¾
3 Mo Pac 3s 78G	25¾	25¼	25¼
2 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	25½	25½	25½
3 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	25¾	25¾	25¾
8 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
7 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	89	89	89
6 Mohawk&Mal 4s 91	42	42	42
1 MonWPaPubSvc 65	108	108	108
3 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104¾	104½	104¾
1 Mor&Essex 5s 55	38¼	38¼	38¼
7 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	35½	35	35⅛
6 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37	36¾	36¾
1 Mutual Fuel G 5s 47	64	64	64
13 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104½	104⅛	104½
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	101	101	101
4 Natl Steel 3s 65	103¾	103	103¾
32 N Eng RR 5s 45	75¾	74½	75½
1 NOr&NE 4½s 52	78½	78½	78½
7 NY&Greenwd L 5s 46	79	79	79
63 NYC rfc 5s 2013	49½	49¼	49½
97 NYC 4½s 2013 A	45¾	45	45
40 NYC cn 4s 98	49¼	48⅞	49¼
24 NYC 3¾s 46	95	95	95
41 NYC cv 3¾s 52	54¾	54	54½
7 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	53½	53½	53½
15 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	73¼	72¾	73¼
4 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	60	60	60
3 NY Ch&StL 3½s 47	99	99	99
9 NY Connect 3½s 65	100¾	100⅜	100⅜
4 NY Dock cv 5s 47	76	76	76
1 NY Lack gen 4½s 72A	54	54	54
24 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	35¾	39	39
2 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	59½	59½	59½
36 NYNH&H 4½s 67	38	37¾	38
5 NYNH&H 4s 56	33	33	33
2 NYNH&H 3½s 54	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
10 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	31	31	31
1 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6	6	6
5 NY O & W gen 4s 55	1½	1½	1½
19 NY Steam 3½s 63	104½	104½	104½
	104	104	104
2 Norf & W 4s 96 reg	122	122	122
	1	1	1
	7C		
12 Nor Pac 4s 97	71⅛	71	71⅛
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	1	103⅞	108⅞
3 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1 Or-Wash-RR&N 4s '61	103⅛	103¼	103¼
351 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	100¾	99	100½
1 Pac G&E 3½s '66	107½	107½	107½
6 Pac G&E 4s '64	112	111¾	111¾
1 Pac Mo 2d 5s '38	90	90	90
3 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	61¼	61¼	61¼
2 Para Pict 4s '56	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 Para Wpap 4½s 81 D	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Phila Co 4½s 61	94¼	94	94¼
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	28½	28½	28½
3 Phillips Pet 2¾s 51	100	100	100
6 PCC&StL 4½s 77	100¾	100½	100¾
6 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	85	84½	84¾
2 Reads 4½s 97 B	76	76	76
6 Rdg Jer Cen 4½s 51	74½	74½	74½
42 Rem Rand 4½s 56	100½	100¼	100½
13 Repub Stl 4½s 56	101½	101¼	101½
4 Rio Gr W 4½s 39	22¾	22¼	22¼
1 RI Ark&La 4½s 34	12½	12½	12½
1 StLIMtn&Ter 4½s 51	12½	12½	12½
1 StLRM&Pac 5s 55 st	62¾	62¾	62¾
8 StLSF 5s 50 B	13½	13½	13½
48 StLSF 4½s 78	14¾	14¾	14¾
5 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 StLSW 4½s 89	12½	12¾	12¾
2 St P&KC ShL 4½s 41	9⅛	9	9
1 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100	19-32	100 19-32
6 Schenley Dist 4s 52	102¼	102	102¼
38 Sea&A L cn 6s 45	8⅛	8	8⅛
50 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	8	8	8
27 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	7	7	7
5 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	6	6	6
16 Sea-All Fla 6s 35 A ct	73¾	73¾	73¾
4 Shell Un Oil 2½s 54	98	98	98
25 Shell Un 2½s 54	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Simmons cv 4s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
50 So Bell T&T 3s 79	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
200 So Pac 4½s 68	49¼	49¾	49¾
29 Sac 4½s 81	49	48⅝	48¾
47 So Pac 4½s 69	49¼	49	49
6 So Pac rfg 4s 55	63⅝	63⅛	63½
17 So Pac ct 4s 49	53⅞	57¼	57¼
23 So Pac 3½s 46	87¾	84¾	85¼
21 So Pac 4s 69 Ore 77	51	50¾	51
4 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	83¾	83¾	83¾
3 South Ry 6½s 56	88	87¾	87¾
5 South Ry gen 6s 56	83¾	83¾	83¾
5 South Ry gen 5s 94	89⅜	88⅝	89⅜
1 South Ry gen 4s 56	64	63½	63¾
10 Spok Int 4½s 2012 A	33	33	33
2 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	103½	103½	103½
2 T RR A St L 3¾s 74	102½	102½	102½
5 Tex Corp 3s 65	104¾	104⅝	104¾
2 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Tex & Pac 20 C	61	61	61
15 TexP-MP Ter 5½s 64	103½	103½	103½
19 Third Ave adj 5s 60	14½	14⅜	14⅜
7 Third Ave 4s 60	51¾	51½	51¾
1 Un El Mo 3¾s 71	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
2 Un Pac 3½s 71	96½	96½	96½
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	96	96	96
1 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	104½	104½	104½
12 Unit Drug 5s 53	93¾	93½	93½
1 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	96½	96½	96½
2 Va El & Pow 3¼s 68	109¾	109½	109¾
2 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 Wabash 5s 75 asd	24¾	24¾	24¾
3 Wabash 4½s 81 wi	33½	33½	33½
5 Wabash 4s 71 wi	42½	42½	42½
1 Wabash 4s 71 wi	28¼	28¼	28¼
7 Walwrth 4s 55	87	86¾	87
48 Warner Bros 6s 48	100	100	100
8 Warren Bros 6s 41 rct	105	104	105
40 Warren Bros 6s 41	105	104½	105
6 West Pen P 5s 63E	100	100	100¼
1 West Shore 4s 2361	42½	42½	42½
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	40¾	40¾	40¾
3 Wheel Stl 3¼s 66	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Wheel Stl 3¼s 65	93	92¾	93
1 Wilson & Co 3½s 58	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 Wisc El Coor3¾s47	102¾	102¾	102¾
50 Wis Cen 4s S&D 38	32½	32	32½
5 Young Sh-T cv 4½s 60	102½	102½	102½
10 Young Sh-T 3¼s 60	99¾	99¾	99¾

Foreign Bonds

11 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	74	74	74
3 Argentine 4½s 71	79¼	79¼	79¼
10 Australia 5s 57	68½	68½	68½
7 Australia 4½s 58	65½	65	65½
6 Brazil 8s 41	33¼	33¼	33¼
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Brazil C Rv El 7s 52	30½	30½	30½
1 Brisbane 5s 58	63½	63½	63½
1 Brisbane 6s 50	70	70	70
1 Buen A 4¾s 77	64	64	64
3 Canada 5s 52	101⅞	101¾	101¾
1 Canada 4s 60	105½	105½	105½
2 Canada 3½s 61	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Chile 6s 60	17½	17½	17½
1 Chile 6s 60 asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Chin Govt Ry 5s 51	15	15	15
21 Colomb 3s 70	27	26½	27
12 Cordoba Pv 7s 42	100	100	100
2 Cuba 5½s 45	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
25 Cuba 4½s 77	82	81¾	82
1 Met Water 5½s 50	65	65	65
5 Mex 5s asd 45	67¾	67¾	67¾
5 Mex Ill 4½s 43 asd	63¾	63¾	63¾
2 Minas Ger 6½s 58	16	16	16
2 Minas Ger 6½s 59	16⅛	16	16
6 Panama 5s 63 ex 04 A	65¼	65	65¼
21 Peru 1st 6s 60	14	13¾	13¾
1 Peru 2nd 6s 61	13¾	13¾	13¾
11 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
1 Rio de Ja Sul 6s 68	14⅛	14	14
2 Sante Fe Provnce 64	29	29	29
6 Sao Paul City 8s 52	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Sao Paulo Sr 7s 40	64½	64½	64½
3 Serbs Cr&Sl 7s 62	23¾	23¾	23¾
2 Uruguay 3½s 46 4½s 79	57	55	55
1 Urug 3½s 64	46¼	46¼	46¼

Total today 3,642,400, previous day 3,-972,200, week ago 7,296,700, year ago 8,-102,200, two years ago 4,356,550, Jan. 1 to date 1,017,298,600, year ago 988,946,170, two years ago 776,495,050.

B

143⅜	101½	Bald Locn ct	9 11 107⅜ 107⅜
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	9 3½ 3 3½ + ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
6¼	4	Bangor & Ar	1 4½ 4½ 4½Jun 8
9⅞	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	4 9¾ 9⅜ 9⅜ — ⅛
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1 5 5 5
113½	83⅞	Barnsdall .60	10 87⅜ 83¼ 83¼
184¾	124⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	4 134⅜ 131½ 131½ — 1⅛
214¾	151½	Bayuk Cig 3¼e	1 209⅜ 209⅜ 209⅜ — 3⅜
24¼	20	Beat Cream 1a	1 22 22 22 M'y28
1044⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1 103 103 103 Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1 1031⅛ 1031⅛ 1031⅛Apr15
1103¼	64	Beech-Nut 4a	4 86 82 86 Jun 8
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1 6¾ 6¾ 6¾Jun 5
161⅞	93¼	Bell Airc (2g)	2 115⅛ 115⅛ 115⅛ + 1⅛
397⅜	281¼	Bendix Av (2e)	12 301⅜ 301¼ 301½ + 3⅛
14	9⅞	Ben Ind L .77e	1 127⅛ 127⅛ 127⅛ + 1⅛
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	2 46¾ 46¾ 46¾ +1¼
241¼	173⅜	Best Co 1.60a	1 213¾ 213¾ 213¾ + 1½
667⅜	491½	BethSteel 3e	27 533⅝ 521½ 521½ — 1½
121	107¾	Beth Stl pf 7	1 108⅛ 108⅛ 108⅛ + 1⅛
221½	183¾	Bigelow-S 1e	1 231½ 23 23½ +1½
193¾	143¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1 171½ 171½ 171½Jun 5
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Kn .15e	12 5¼ 5¼ 5¼ — ½
141½	111¼	Bliss&Lau ¼ae	1 113¼ 113¼ 113¼Jun 6
211⅜	131⅛	Boeing Airpl	8 145⅛ 141¼ 141¼ — 1½
313¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	6 295⅜ 291½ 295⅜ +1⅜
171¼	131⅛	Bond Str 1.60	3 141½ 141½ 141½ + 1½
208⅜	183⅜	Borden (.60e)	2 197⅜ 193¾ 193¾ + 1¼
24	19¾	Borg-War .40e	9 233⅛ 231⅛ 233⅛ + ⅜
2⅛	1⅛	Boston&Maine	1 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝M'y15
30	25	Bower R B (3)	1 29½ 29½ 29½
181½	15	Brewing C ½e	1 15 15 15 M'y22
91¼	71½	Bridgep't Br 1	8 8 8 8 Jun 8
187⅜	151¼	Briggs Mf ½e	4 18¼ 18 18⅛ + ⅛
291½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1 28¼ 28¼ 28¼M'y28
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	1 26 26 26 +1
1¼	1	Bkly & Q Tran	2 1 1 1 Jun 5
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	5 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛Jun 8
93¼	7	Bkl U Gas ¼ae	1 8 8 8 — ¼
35	28½	Brown Shoe (2)	1 29 29 29 +1
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ¼e	3 123⅛ 123⅛ 123⅛Jun 5
87⅛	63⅛	Bucyrus-E .15e	2 7 7 7 + ⅛
33⅜	21¼	Budd Mfg	3 21½ 21½ 21½
73⅛	61⅛	Budd Wh ¼ae	1 61¼ 61¼ 61¼Jun 8
153¼	111½	Buffalo F .45e	1 12 12 12 Jun 6
23	16¼	Bullard Co (2)	3 171¼ 163¼ 163¼Jun 5
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1 231½ 231½ 231½Jun 8
191¼	147⅜	Burlin M 1.40	5 163⅜ 163¼ 163¼
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1 54½ 54½ 54½Jun 8
73½	61¼	Burr Add .30e	13 73⅝ 73½ 73½ + ⅛
31½	21⅜	Burrus Mills	1 21½ 21½ 21½
61¼	51⅜	Butler Br .60a	1 53¼ 53¼ 53¼
203¼	195⅝	Butler pf 13½	2 201½ 201½ 201½ + 1½
37⅛	21⅜	Butte C&Zinc	1 23⅜ 23⅜ 23⅜Jun 1
61¼	61½	Byers (AM)	2 65⅜ 63⅝ 63¾ — 1⅛
123¼	10	Byron J'k ½ae	1 12 12 12 Jun 8

C

193¼	161½	Calif Pk 1½	1 183⅛ 181⅛ 183⅛ + ¼
507⅛

Commerce and Finance

Grocers Ask Effective Controls Over All Major Cost Items

Business and Industry

Insured Banks In 1941 Show Higher Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The country's insured commercial banks in 1941 showed the gross earnings and current operating expenses higher than in any other year of deposit insurance, according to the Federal Insurance Corporation.

Gross earnings were $1,730,000,000, or $99,000,000 more than the previous high level of 1940. This increase was offset partly, however, by an increase of $71,000,000 in current operating expenses, so that net earnings increased by only $28,000,000.

The tabulation for 1941 of statements of earnings, expenses, and dividends of insured commercial banks disclosed the following additional facts, the FDIC said:

"1. Net charge-offs on assets (losses, less recoveries and profits on assets sold) of $9,000,000 were at the lowest level recorded since the inception of deposit insurance, with the exception of 1936, when recoveries and profits on assets sold exceeded losses on assets.

"2. Net profits before dividends increased by $54,000,000 during 1941 to a total of $455,000,000. About one-half of this increase was due to larger net earnings; the balance of the increase was due to the reduction of $28,000,000 in net charge-offs.

"3. The decline in net charge-offs was accounted for entirely by decreases in losses, and by increases in recoveries, on loans and on fixed assets. Net recoveries on securities (losses on securities were exceeded by recoveries on securities and profits on securities sold) remained the same in 1941 as in 1940.

"4. All items of expenses increased except interest paid. Interest paid on time and savings deposits declined in 1941 for the seventh consecutive year and averaged 1.20 per cent of average time and savings deposits.

"5. The amount of taxes paid increased by $31,000,000 or 25 per cent.

"6. Interest and dividends on securities increased by $9,000,000 during 1941. This may be attributed to the increase in the banks' holdings of obligations of the United States Government, since the rate of interest received on securities declined for the fourth consecutive year and averaged 1.95 per cent.

"7. Common and preferred cash dividends and interest paid on capital amounted to $254,000,000 in 1941, compared with $237,000,000 in 1940. The amount of dividends paid on common capital in 1941 increased for the seventh consecutive year to a total of $234,000,000; the rate of dividends on common capital showed an increase for the fourth consecutive year and averaged 9.59 per cent.

"8. Amounts available for additions to total capital (net profits after dividends) of $201,000,000 represented 3 per cent of total capital accounts."

Utility Asks SEC Order Be Held Up

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Engineers Public Service Company has asked a year's extension on Securities and Exchange Commission orders directing the holding company to divest itself of two subsidiaries, the Puget Sound Power & Light Company and the Key West Electric Company, the Commission announced.

In an order dated July 23, 1941, the SEC gave engineers a year to comply with integration provisions of the Holding Company Act in connection with the two units.

The SEC set June 22 for a hearing on the application.

Bank Loans Lower In June 3 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities declined $15,000,000 to a total of $6,542,000,000 in the week ended June 3.

This was the third consecutive weekly decline, but the trend of these loans has been downward for several weeks, due partly to refunding of defense loans into securities and reduction of consumer financing paper.

Bank Clerk Pleads Guilty To Embezzlement Charge

NEW YORK (AP)—Socialite Charles J. Marsh pleaded guilty in general sessions to three of 21 grand larceny and embezzlement counts contained in an indictment charging him with taking $171,000 while working as a $27-a-week bank clerk.

Judge George L. Donnellan remanded Marsh to jail and set June 22 for sentence. Assistant District Attorney Herman Stichman said Marsh faced a maximum sentence of from 10 to 20 years in Sing Sing.

Marsh was employed by the Knickerbocker Federal Savings and Loan Association.

Weirton Steel Ruling

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Federal Judge John Caskie Collett has sustained the Weirton Steel Company's motion to dismiss a Government bill of complaint and temporary restraining order against practices which the Government contended violated the OPA's scrap iron and steel price schedule. The Weirton, W. Va., company's attorneys had challenged the jurisdiction of the court in Kansas City.

Promoted

Remorandt Studios

Hampson Carey

Appointed assistant treasurer of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. Mr. Carey's entire business career has been with Jones & Laughlin, having started with the company in its treasury department in 1920.

1,000,000 Stores July 1 Open Drive To Sell War Bonds

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—For 15 minutes beginning at noon on July 1, more than 1,000,000 retail stores in 3,300 cities throughout the country will concentrate their entire sales force on the sale of War Bonds and stamps to inaugurate the Retailers for Victory Drive, Major Benjamin H. Namm, chairman of the retail committee of the War Savings Staff announced today.

Mrs. Colin Kelly, Jr., widow of the Army hero flier, has accepted the chairmanship of the retail volunteer corps which is composed of salespersons in stores all over the country, Major Namm said.

Bulb Monopoly Suit Is Set for June 22

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—Federal District Judge Phillip Forman has set June 22 as the date to start trial of the Government's suit against 12 large companies accused of exercising monopolistic control of the electric light bulb industry.

The Government seeks to void patent licensing agreements through which, it charges, the companies fixed prices, restrained production and exercised control over the business of domestic and foreign independent manufacturers.

General Electric Company, which the Government termed the dominating concern in the industry, heads the list of defendants.

Crude Oil Output June 6 Week Off

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States declined 280,270 barrels to 3,623,530 for the week ended June 6, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Texas, with an additional shutdown day, was off 274,250 to 1,275,550; East Texas, 126,350 to 368,650; Kansas, 38,200 to 218,300, the Rocky Mountain States, 225 to 126,665, and Oklahoma, 3,050 to 380,220.

California production increased 14,500 to 602,250; Eastern fields, 2,200 to 122,300; Illinois, 5,475 to 293,765; Louisiana, 8,200 to 302,900, and Michigan, 1,100 to 65,500.

Bankhead Offers Crop Loan Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Bankhead, (D) of Alabama, introduced a bill (S 2585) providing that Government loans on the 1942 crop of corn, wheat, rice, cotton, tobacco, and peanuts should be made at a rate equal to the parity price.

Bridgeport Brass Co. Gets New Navy Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—The new All-Navy "E" burgee has been awarded to Bridgeport Brass Company by the Navy Department for "outstanding industrial service in time of war."

Official confirmation of the award came in the form of a letter, received by Herman W. Steinkraus, president and general manager, from Rear Admiral H. A. Wiley, U. S. N. (Retired), chairman, Navy Board for Production Awards.

The All-Navy burgee, a swallow-tailed pennant bearing the famous symbol of the "fouled anchor," is the Navy's highest token of commendation. Bridgeport Brass Company is now privileged to fly this new pennant with the white honor star over its plants, replacing the Navy "E" originally awarded by the Bureau of Ordnance.

The company was the first in New England to receive the Ordnance Department "E".

Pick Hotels Corp. Expands

CHICAGO (AP)—Pick Hotels Corporation has announced the purchase of three additional hotel units. They are the Miami Hotel, Dayton, Ohio; the Pick-Ohio, Youngstown, and the Durant, Flint, Mich. All had been under lease to Pick's. Albert Pick, Jr., President, said the transactions totaled approximately $2,500,000.

Grocers Seek Mandatory Price Policy

CHICAGO, June 9 (AP)—The National Retail Grocers Association called today for a "mandatory national price policy" under which retail ceilings would be accompanied by effective controls over all major items of cost, including wages and farm commodities.

"Unless relief (from conditions caused by ceilings) is speedily forthcoming, tens of thousands of retail grocers face bankruptcy within six months," the organization declared in a resolution adopted at its 45th annual convention.

The resolution reported grocers were contending with an estimated overall average increase of 10 per cent in replacement costs over those on which the March price ceilings were established; the prospect of at least a 50 per cent increase in taxes over last year, scarcities of merchandise, manpower and delivery services, and added:

"The cost of farm commodities and labor costs represent approximately 85 per cent of the total cost of food to the consumer," and "are subject to no effective controls but on the contrary are everywhere advancing, thereby steadily reducing the already slender operating margin of the retailer and, already in some instances, eliminating it entirely."

The association also asked that nationwide gasoline rationing be deferred until after some official investigation of "the utmost confusion" existing in the public mind in connection with the rubber supply situation and the need for gasoline rationing.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 9—A slight reduction in the per capita supply of food available for distribution among the nation's domestic and civilian population from the 1941 level is likely during 1942 and 1943, H. R. Tolley, assistant administrator of the Office of Price Administration, told members of the National Association of Retail Grocers and a special "war council" of the National American Wholesale Grocers Association at a joint meeting here yesterday.

Increases in food production and probable declines in normal exports, Mr. Tolley said, will be more than offset this year and next by larger lend-lease shipments which are expected to consume 10 to 15 per cent of the total output, by increased requirements for American armed forces, and probable declines in food imports. He warned that, as a result, price fixing and rationing of food would be "definitely with us for the duration."

He went even beyond that to suggest that "war-time adjustments" in the food industry through such measures of government control might have to be continued after the war if the United States is to carry out its pledge to feed "the whole hungry world" and at the same time supply our own people with "proper food at fair prices."

He predicted bluntly that the only alternative to such forms of "government aid or interference" being continued in the food industry after the war would be action by grocers "to continue voluntarily many of the sacrifices which the war is now imposing or will impose."

The general aims and policies of farm production begun this year, he said, will be outlined in 1943, but he warned that in the face of the need for all possible production, increases in output "will be harder to get and we can't expect more than 4 or 5 per cent increase over this year."

Other speakers at yesterday's meeting included Harold B. Rowe, director of the food rationing division of OPA, who warned that there is no prospect of sugar rations being increased this year, and A. C. Nielsen, marketing expert, who traced the declining business volume of some retail stores directly to their decreased use of advertising since Pearl Harbor.

May Steel Output Is Close to Record

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Iron and Steel Institute reported production of steel in May totaled 7,386,890 tons of ingots and castings, within a fraction of one per sent of the peak output of 7,392,911 tons in March.

The total was 5 per cent higher than in May, 1941, when 7,044,565 tons were produced.

Operations during May averaged 98.2 per cent of capacity against 97.7 per cent on April and 98.5 per cent of a smaller capacity in May, 1941.

Otis Stockholders Vote Sale to Jones & Laughlin

CLEVELAND (AP)—Otis Steel stockholders were notified that they had approved the original plan for combining their company with Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.

President E. J. Kulas said in a letter "it is contemplated that the sale of the assets to Jones & Laughlin will be consummated June 30, and that on July 1 Otis will dissolve and a liquidating distribution will be made to Otis stockholders."

The plan, as originally outlined March 10, provides that Otis preferred stockholders will receive for each share ¼ share of preferred stock series A, ¼ share of preferred stock series B and 1 share common stock of Jones & Laughlin with $5.73 in cash. It allows common shareholders for each share, ¼ share of Jones & Laughlin common and $1 in cash.

Experts Probe Into Economic, Sociological Changes in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In the past ten years the nation's economic system has been transformed, and "the government has reached a peak of magnificence unequaled in modern times," according to the current May number of the American Journal of Sociology.

This sweeping assessment is made by Dr. William Fielding Ogburn, Professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago, and editor of a special edition of the Journal devoted to recent social changes, on the basis of the findings of some 15 learned contributors who systematically and searchingly analyze every phase of American life over this past eventful decade.

Whatever optimism may be read into this conclusion, however, must be qualified, as it is with Professor Ogburn, by his observation that: "It may be that the historian of the future will not call these changes in the social order a new system. . . . The historian may call it merely a war state—for the new system may not last longer than the war."

Key to Revolutionary Events

A key to the revolutionary events of the decade is graphically presented in the paragraph headings of Dr. Ogburn's introduction to the 215-page volume: The Rapid Growth of Government; The Legislature Gives Way to the Executive; The Expansion of the Executive; Democracy Changes; The Breakdown of Local Government; The Issue of Liberty; The Family During the Storm; The Collapse of Laissez Faire; Government Takes Command Over Industry; Transformed Economic System, Ownership of Property Not What It Used To Be; The Giant Merger of Government and Business.

Little else might be needed but an elaboration of these to help those future historians gain an insight and proper perspective of our day.

Those other 15 contributors provide the elaboration. They conclude, for instance, among other things, that the uninterrupted growth of cities seems to have ended, that fewer people are going to church, that it is now harder to get married and easier to get divorced, and the nation's population growth has fallen off sharply.

Louis Wirth, of the University of Chicago, tells of the expansion of urban communities and stresses the importance of over-all planning.

"If the national programs now under consideration," he writes, "should actually be carried out, the physical reconstruction of cities and the expansion and improvement of urban public services are likely to offer the greatest possibilities of preventing mass unemployment and the stagnation of industry."

Hornell Hart, of the University of Pennsylvania, writes with extreme objectivity of, for the most part, the wholly physical and statistical aspects of religion. Significant, however, is his closing remark that: "A marked shift was found throughout the century, from motives of fear to motives of love and gratitude."

Laissez Faire Vanishing

In commenting on this subject in the foreword Dr. Ogburn declares that "Nationalism may not be religion, but it serves many of the needs which religion meets," a thought-provoking statement in view of the revelations of the effects of extreme nationalism under the Nazis. Some might take exception here also to the use of the word "needs" as if blind fervor and devotion or obedience to an unknown and unloved personality or power, is a need, in other words a cause rather than an effect.

Writing on "Economic Institutions," Gardiner C. Means, of the U. S. Bureau of the Budget, notes that after World War I the economic planning of the war was swept aside by the demand for a "return to normalcy." He finds that is looking ahead to the aftermath of the present war "the forces making for the permanent rejection of laissez faire will have been strengthened, not weakened."

Expanding on the general subject of Government, Harvey C. Mansfield of Yale University, finds reason for optimism over progress of personal liberties.

"The reader of the Supreme Court record," he says, "will find more cases in the last ten years vindicating and enlarging the substance of the Bill of Rights than in the half-century previous, and fewer disparagements of them."

Packed with factual meat, these specific discussions lack, however, the imaginative vigor and originality of Dr. Ogburn's introduction and summary, in which he says further: "If democracy be viewed from the point of view of its goal of rights and opportunities to the less privileged classes, then there has been no decline in democracy."

Management-Labor Policy Group Is To Weigh Major Manpower Questions

WASHINGTON (AP)—Creation of a management-labor policy committee of the War Manpower Commission, made up of seven labor leaders and seven industrialists, was announced by Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt.

Five management executives and six labor officials thus far have accepted membership.

Mr. McNutt said the committee would be consulted on all major manpower questions and would be empowered to consider and recommend policies. "Its recommendations will have great weight in determining the fateful steps we shall take," Mr. McNutt added.

Management executives who have accepted places on the body are: R. Conrad Cooper, assistant vice-president, Wheeling Steel Corporation, Wheeling, W. Va.; H. Enochs, chief of personnel, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia; R. E. Gillmor, president, Sperry Gyroscope Company, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; R. Randall Irwin, industrial relations director, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Burbank, Calif.; C. J. Whipple, president, Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett and Company, Chicago.

Representing labor are: Frank P. Fenton, Washington, D. C., director of organization, A. F. of L.; John P. Frey, president, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.; George Masterton, president, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters, A. F. of L.; Clinton Golden, assistant to the President, United Steel Workers of America; John Green, president, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, C. I. O.; Walter P. Reuther, international executive board member, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, C. I. O.

Packing Companies, Executives Cleared In Anti-Trust Suit

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. (AP) —A verdict of acquittal for all defendants was returned in Federal District Court on Government charges they had conspired to control the prices and distribution of hogs at the St. Joseph Livestock Market in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The defendants in the case were: Swift & Company, Armour & Company, the St. Joseph Joint Marketing Improvement Committee; the Hogs Yards Sub-Committee of the marketing committee; George H. Damsel, Jr., general manager at St. Joseph for Armour; Charles S. Lechler, head hog buyer here for Armour; Walter S. Parker, general manager here for Swift, and Carl Meyer, head hog buyer here for Swift.

Exchange Firms Merge July 1

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange firms of Evans, Stillman & Co., and Maynard, Oakley & Lawrence announced they were arranging to consolidate their business on July 1.

All general partners of the two firms will continue as partners in the consolidated concern which will be known as Stillman, Maynard & Co.

Standard Steel Arranges $35,000,000 Bank Loan

NEW YORK (AP)—The Standard Steel Spring Co. has arranged with a large banking group, including the Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh and the National Bank of Detroit, for a loan of $35,000,000 under regulations of the Federal Reserve system governing borrowing by firms engaged in war work.

The loan will mature on Nov. 30, 1942, and bear 3 per cent interest on funds actually used and a commitment fee of ½ of 1 per cent on funds unused.

The company planned to take up June 5 $14,000,000 of the amount available.

A total of 13 other banks and 48 additional institutions constituted the loaning group.

U. S. Leather Pays $7.75 on Arrears

NEW YORK (AP) — Directors of U. S. Leather Co. have declared a dividend of $7.75 a share on account of arrears on the 7 per cent prior preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 19.

On May 1 a payment of $6 a share was made and two payments of $1.75 each made earlier this year.

Accumulations on the issue amounted to $26.25 on Jan. 2, 1942.

Exchange Bond Values Show Rise During May

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reported that 1,166 listed bond issues with a par value of $61,956,472,933 had a market value May 29 of $59,247,509,674, an average price of $95.64.

This compared with 1,163 issues with par value of $60,571,668,883 and market value as of April 30 of $57,923,553,616, an average of $95.63.

Perfume Supply Ample

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A wide variety of perfumes and scented products will continue to be available to the average person, despite the effect of wartime on the perfume industry, Frank Spitaleri, New York industrial chemist, declares in a report made public at Cooper Union. The majority of these products are now made synthetically in the chemical laboratory, replacing the more expensive, the rare and the unobtainable natural products, according to Mr. Spitaleri.

Department Stores Show Record Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New records for both sales and net taxable income of department stores were set in the latter half of 1941 due to the unusually heavy consumer buying during that period, according to The Conference Board.

A Conference Board analysis of the corporate income statements of 25 leading department stores shows net sales of $1,147,000,000 for the fiscal year 1941, an increase of 17 per cent over the preceding year and 5 per cent above the previous peak established in 1929. The 17 per cent increase in sales resulted in a 47 per cent gain in net taxable income. Profits before allowance for federal income and excess-profits taxes and contingency reserves for inventory depreciation were 23 per cent higher than the 1928 high.

Heavy Taxes

Federal income tax levies, which were about three times those for 1940, reduced net after taxes to a point where it was only 5 per cent higher than in 1940 and 25 per cent below the 1928 high.

Net after taxes exceeded the 1936 figure by only 2 per cent, although sales were 24 per cent higher than in 1936. Per $100 in sales, profits before federal income taxes averaged $5,93 in 1941, as compared with $4.74 in 1940. After taxes, however, the rate declined from $3.54 to $3.16 which almost equaled that reported for 1939. In other words, the 24 per cent increase in net sales since 1939 has resulted in no improvement in the ratio.

Following the rapid decline from 1929 to 1932, net income as a percentage of sales moved sharply upward, reaching $3.85 in 1936. Rising costs adversely affected net income in 1937, however, and profits declined in spite of the higher sales level.

Federal income and excess-profits for the 25 companies amounted to $30,400,000 in 1941, almost three times the 1940 aggregate and more than four and a half times that reported in 1936 and 1928. The amount set aside for federal income tax reserves was 44.7 per cent of taxable income in 1941; 25.2 per cent in 1940; 15.8 per cent in 1936, and 12.0 per cent in 1928.

Dividends Increase

Dividends paid by the 25 companies to their stockholders increased 7 per cent during 1941 and almost equaled those for 1937, although they were 17 per cent below the 1936 record year. Dividends represented 58 per cent of available income in 1941, against 57 per cent in 1940, 86 per cent in 1937, 72 per cent in 1936, and only 46 per cent in 1928. The companies added $15,000,000 to surplus in 1941 and they closed the fiscal year with an earned surplus of $143,000,000, an increase of almost 50 per cent over that for the close of the 1937 fiscal year.

Current assets at the close of 1941 were 2.98 times current liabilities, the lowest rate since 1928. High inventories and receivables have been the principal factor in the upward trend of current assets, which, however, have risen at a slower rate than current liabilities. The value of inventories was 30 per cent greater than at the close of the preceding fiscal year and practically equaled the record for the year 1929. Receivables increased 14 per cent and were 10 per cent above the 1929 peak.

The "life" method of inventory valuation was used by 14 of the companies last year. Net income after taxes for these companies would have increased 26 per cent instead of the reported 8 per cent if the lower-of-cost-or-market method had been used in both years.

Take New Posts

(Above) William Ward, who will serve as comptroller of Standard Brands, Inc., and (below) John M. Fisher, named treasurer of the company. Mr. Ward has been connected with National Dairy Products since 1928. Mr. Fisher has been manager of the corporate buying and underwriting department of Lazard Freres for the last seven years.

Towers Says Canada Has Adopted Policy Of 'Pay as You Go'

SEIGNIORY CLUB, Que. (Canadian Press) — Graham Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada, told the annual meeting of the United States Bankers Association for Foreign Trade today that Canada had decided upon a policy of "pay as you go" in conducting the war with consequent high taxes and internal borrowings, and foreign exchange control regulations.

Speaking to the bankers at their first meeting in Canada, Mr. Towers said that it had been necessary to make sure "that no lack of Canadian dollars kept the United Kingdom from buying all the things they needed to obtain in Canada."

This was done, he said, by partial payments in gold early in the war, then by the Canadian Government and the Canadian National Railways prepaying bonded debt held in the United Kingdom.

Harry Salinger, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Chicago, told the association that daily business activities must not take precedence over those directed toward helping "our respective governments in every way possible to prosecute this war successfully."

House Group Boosts Liquor, Beer, Wine Tax

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP) — The House Ways and Means Committee agreed tentatively today to boost excise taxes on wines to produce about $13,000,000 additional revenue.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D—NC) said that the committee had agreed to raise wines with less than 14 per cent alcohol from the present 8 cents a gallon to ten cents; wines with from 14 to 21 per cent alcohol, from 30 to 40 cents; wines with more than 21 per cent alcohol, from 65 cents to a dollar a gallon; sparkling wines, from 7 cents a half pint to 10 cents; artificial carbonated wines and liqueurs and cordials, from 3½ cents a half pint to 5 cents.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau had asked for increased excise on wines to raise $25,000,000, but the committee chose to make less drastic increases in two categories—those of lower alcoholic content—than he had proposed.

Soon after starting debate on the Treasury Department's request for $1,340,000,000 in new excises yesterday the committee agreed tentatively to raise the rates on both distilled spirits and beer.

Some members said that they apparently were headed toward disposition of all proposed excise tax increases before settling down to a serious discussion of approving a sales tax to make up their present deficit in Secretary Morgenthau's revised $8,700,000,000 tax goal.

The committee raised the liquor tax from $4 to $6 a gallon—estimated to produce $279,700,000 — and the beer levy from $6 to $7 a barrel. The Treasury had asked for an $8 a barrel tax which experts said would produce about $117,100,000.

Thus, with new corporation and individual taxes, the committee has approved about $5,839,000,000 and the remaining excises proposed by the Administration would raise $1,000,000,000. But many of those, particularly a suggestion that the present Federal 1½ cent-a-gallon tax on gasoline be doubled, probably will be rejected.

One member said that the committee probably could wind up the excise tax consideration by the end of the week. At that time, he said, "we will have to see what we have agreed upon to raise, with the question of a sales tax to make up the difference coming up immediately."

The Administration has firmly opposed any kind of a sales tax.

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20

WAR DAMAGE INSURANCE

This type of insurance, to be written by the War Damage Corporation created by the Federal Government, will be available at reasonable cost not later than July 1, 1942, and possibly before, at which time the present Government free blanket War Damage indemnity ceases.

The War Damage Corporation will indemnify the property owner against direct physical loss or damage to property which may result from enemy attack, including any action taken by the Military, Naval or Air Force of the United States in resisting enemy attack.

Enemy bombings may come at any time to Boston and vicinity, so we urge property owners to safeguard their property, both real and personal, by securing proper coverage by the time free Government insurance expires.

OBRION, RUSSELL & CO.

108 Water Street

Boston, Massachusetts Telephone LAFayette 5700

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7¼	8⅝
American Barge Line Co	9¾	10⅝
American Hardware Co	20¾	22¾
American Manufacturing	20¾	23
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3¼	4¼
†Amoskeag Company	19¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	65¼	..
Appleton Company	26¼	..
Appleton Company 7 pf	107	..
Applied Arts Corp	2⅜	3¼
Arlington Mills	37	40
Arnold Print Works	14⅜	15½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22¾	25¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	¾	1½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	11⅜	13
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	17¾	20¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	102½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8½	9⅜
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	58¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98	..
Boston Wharf Company	16⅜	18¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	28¼	30¾
Brown Co	1⅛	1⅜
Brown Co pf	21¼	24
Campbell A S Co Inc	3⅝	4⅝
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	26	28¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13½	..
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	21½	23⅝
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23	25½
Draper Corporation	53¾	57¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	14⅝	16½
Eastern Corporation	3½	4½
Eastern Corporation pf	16¼	18
Exolon Co	7¾	9½
Family Loan Society Inc.	11⅜	13
Family Loan Society pf A	22¾	25¼
Food Fair Stores Inc.	41¼	44½
Fruit of the Loom	7⅝	9½
General Fire Extinguisher	11⅜	13
General Machinery	24¼	26¾
Giddings&Lewis Mach Tool	9⅜	11
Goodall Worsted Company	16½	19½
Graton&Knight Co	7⅝	8⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	64¾	69
Graton&Knight Co pr pf	26	28¾
Great Northern Paper Co	27¾	30¼
Greenfield TapDie $6 pf	54¾	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	14	17
Harrington&Richardson	2⅜	3½
Haskelite Mfg Co	8½	9⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co	5⅞	7
Weywood-Wakefield Co pf B	9¾	11¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	13¾	15½
Hilton-DavisChemical Co pf	21¾	24
Hooker Electri Chem	19	21¼
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	38¼	40¾
International Machine Tool	9¼	10¼
Keith George E Co	10¾	..
Kendall Company	6½	8¼
Kennedy's Inc pf	14⅝	16¾
Landers Frary & Clark	25	27¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	20	22
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	83	88
Marathon Paper Mills	32¾	35¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	41¾	45
Merck & Co	36¾	39½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	106½	111½
Merrimack Manufacturing	17¼	20¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	17	20
Millers Falls Company	8⅞	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	4½	5½
Nashawena Mills	14⅜	16¾
Nashua Gummed&C Paper	50¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	15	17
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	47¾	49½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	15⅜	17¼
National Chemical & Mfg	5⅜	6⅞
National Shirt Shops	5⅞	7
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	39¾	43½
Newmarket Manufac Co	36¾	40
Nicholson File Company	20¼	22
Nonquitt Mills	23¾	25
*Ohio Finance	10⅜	11¾
Parker Appliance	10⅛	12
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	29¾	32¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	94½	99½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	21⅞	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	60⅞	..
Quisset Mill	41¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅝	3⅜
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	17¼	19⅛
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	19¾	21⅞
Sagamore Manufactring Cou	44¾	..
Sanford Mills	22⅛	24⅝
Submarine Signal Co	26½	29½
Tampax Inc	2	2¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅝	3⅜
nited Elastic Corp	7¾	9
U S Envelope Company	43¾	47½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	100	105
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	28½	31¾
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	19¾	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	82½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	15⅜	17½
Warner & Swasey Co	13¾	15⅝
West Point Manufacturing	31⅜	34⅜
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅜	12¾

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	98	103
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	80	85
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	87	92
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	51¼	55
Central P & L 7 pf	89½	94½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	78	83
General Water G & E $3 pf	28¼	31¼
Jamaica Water Supply	20¼	23¼
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	98¼	103½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	80½	85½
Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf	86½	91½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	85½	90½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	104½	109½
New Rochelle Wat pf	77¾	9¾
No States Power Del 5s pf	104½	109½
No States Power Del 6 pf	44¾	48½
No States Power Del 7 pf	48¾	52½
Ohio Power 4½s pf	105½	110½
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	88½	93½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	97½	102½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	75½	80½
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	87½	92½
Public Service Ind	10¾	11¾
Public Service Ind 5pf	87½	92¾
Public Service Okla $ pf	93½	98½
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	72½	77
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	82½	87½
San Diego Gas & Electric	9	10¼
Sierra Pacific Power Co	14⅛	16¼
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	105½	..
Tampa Electric Co	17	19
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	90½	95½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	76½	81½
Washington Ry & Elec units	12⅞	14½

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅜	16½
Beverly Gas & Electric	28¾	32¾
Brockton Gas Light	3⅞	4⅞
*Central Maine Power 6 pf	83	88
*Central Maine Power 1 pf	93	98
Central Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	86½	..
Conn Light & Power	30¼	32
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	109½	114½
Eastern Utilities Asso	16½	18½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	11⅞	13¼
Fall River Gas Works	16⅞	18⅞
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	28¼	31¼
Green Mountain Power pf	42¾	47¾
Hartford Electric Light	44⅞	47¾
Haverhill Electric Co	8¾	10
Haverhill Gas Light	21¾	24¾
Holyoke Water Power	12⅞	14¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28¾	31¾
Lowell Electric Light	35¾	39
Lynn Gas & Electric	59¾	62¾
Mass Power & Light pf	10⅛	11¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	23½	25¾
Narragansett Elec pf	50¼	53½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	8¾	10¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	22¾	25
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	41¾	45¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	46¾	50¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	7⅞	9¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	8¾	8¾
Newport Electric	15½	18
Providence Gas	6⅛	7¼
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	97	102
R I Pub Serv pf	27½	30
Rockland Light & Power	5¾	6¾
Springefild Gas Light	12⅞	14⅞
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	102	..
Western Mass Companies	16⅞	18⅞

*Ex-dividend.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	13⅜	14⅝
Bank of New York (14)	269	279
Bankers Tr (1.40)	35½	37½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	53½	57½
Central Hanover Bk&Tr(4)	66¼	68¾
Chase National (1.40)	24¼	25¾
Chemical Bk&Tr(1.80)	35⅝	37⅝
Commercial (8)	143	151
Continental Bk&Tr (.80)	10⅜	11⅞
Corn Exchange Bk&T (2.40)	30⅜	31⅞
Empire Tr (3)	36	38
First National (80)	1095	1125
*Guaranty Tr (12)	211	216
Irving Tr (.60)	9⅝	10¾
Manufacturers Tr (2)	31½	32⅝
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	52¼	54¼
National City (1)	23½	25
New York Trust (3½)	65½	68
Public (1½)	27	28½
Title Guaranty&Trust	3	3½

(a) Also etra or extxras. *Ex-dividend.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	34⅝	36⅝
Merchants National (12)	255	280
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	38	46
aNtional Shawmut (1)	18	19⅝
Pilgrim Trust (8)	175	195
Second National (4)	110	120
†State Stret Trust (8)	215	240
United States Trust (.50)	5⅞	7¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	11⅞	13
Webster & Atlas (2)	43	48

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	29¼	30½
Continental Illinois (4)	68¾	72¾
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	23¾	26

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	111	115
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	47½	49½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	25⅛	26⅝
American Equitable (1)	17¼	18⅞
American Insurance Newark(½a)	12⅛	13⅛
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	40¾	42¾
American Reserve	10¼	11¼
American Surety (2½)	47½	49½
Automobile (1a)	30¼	32¼
Baltimore American (.20a)	6⅝	7⅝
Boston (16a)	497	517
Camden Fire (1)	18¼	19⅝
Carolina (1.30a)	23½	25½
City of New York (1.30)	18¼	19¾
Connecticut General Life (1)	23¾	25¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	28½	30½
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	111½	116½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9	10
Frank Fire (1a)	25¼	26¾
General Reinsurance (2)	38	40
Georgia Home (1a)	20½	23
Glens Falls (1.60)	33½	35½
Globe & Republic (½)	8⅜	9⅜
Globe & Rutgers	6½	8
Great American Insurance (1a)	23⅞	25⅝
Hanover (1.20)	22½	24
Hartford Fire (2a)	84⅝	87⅝
Home Fire Sec	⅝	1
Home Insurance (1.20a)	26⅝	28⅛
Homestead (1)	13⅜	15¼
Knickerbocker (½)	7½	8½
Lincoln Fire	2¾	3¾
Maryland Casualty	1⅝	2⅛
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	52½	56¼
National Fire (2)	54	56
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7¾
New Amsterdam Casualty (.47½)	18	19
New Hampshire (1.60a)	40¼	42¼
New York Fire (.80)	13⅜	14½
North River (1)	20	21½
Northeast Ins	4	4¾
Phoenix (2a)	78½	81¼
Providence Washington 1	28¼	30¼
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	20⅜	21⅞
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	20½	21⅝
Rhode Island Onsurance	4	5
St. Paul Fire (8)	228	236
Springfield (4½a)	103½	106½
Standard Accident	48¼	52
Sun Life 13	180	210
Travelers (16)	360	370
U S Fidelity & Guaranty (1a)	23¾	25¼
U S Fire 2)	42½	44½
Westchester (1.20a)	30⅜	31⅞

A—Also extra or extras. E—Declared or paid so far this year. g—Paid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.80	1.98
Amerex Holding	14.00	15.50
American Business Shares	2.26	2.48
Axe Houghton Fund	9.01	9.89
Boston Fund	11.50	12.37
Broad Street Investing	17.96	19.42
Bullock Fund	10.13	11.10
Canadian Investment Fund	2.40	3.00
Christiana Securities Co	21.75	23.39
Christiana Securities Co	1750.00	1890.00
Commodity Corp	9.45	10.33
Consolidated Investment Tr	24.25	27.00
Dividend Shares	.89	.98
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	15.01	15.95
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	8.87	9.42
Equitable Invest Corp	20.06	21.57
Equity Corp $3 pf	14.25	14.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	12.70	13.67
Fund Investors Inc	13.52	14.82
General Capital	23.64	25.42
General Investors Trust	3.65	3.94
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.28	13.20
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.64	.71
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.98	1.08
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid	Asked			
B-1	28.38	S-1		20.85
B-2	23.24	S-2		10.37
B-3	15.84	S-3		7.66
B-4	7.84	S-4		2.63
K-1	12.98	K-2		10.67
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	70.60			70.60
‡Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	28.80			28.80
Maryland Fund	3.00			3.60
Mass Invest Tr	15.10			16.24
Mass Inv 2d Fd	7.13			7.67
Mutual Invest	7.25			..
Nation Wide Voting	.90			1.00
New England Fund	9.26			9.99
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.25			14.88
Plymouth Fund Inc	.30			.35
Putnam Fund	10.64			11.38
Quarterly Income Shares	4.00			4.75
Railway & Light Sec	5.12			6.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	90.50			..
Repub Invest Fund	2.42			2.73
Scudder Stevens & Clark	72.61			74.07
Spencer Trask Fund	10.80			11.48
Stand Util Ipc	.10			.12
State Street Invest	55.10			59.68
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.33			..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.59			.67
Wellington Fund	12.15			13.41

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	3.875	4.625
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.01	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.42	..
Diversified Tr C	2.65	..
Diversified Tr D	3.90	4.50
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.75	3.25
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.46	4.21
Nation Wide Sec	2.43	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	36.625	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.50	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.86	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.90	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.49	..
Super of Am Tr AA	1.80	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	10.625	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.05	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	28	43
First Boston Corp	9.12	10.38

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m.. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	86½	91½
Liberty Aircraft	7¾	8⅞
Piper Aircraft	3⅞	5
Pollak Manufacturing Co	5	6⅝

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	86¾	89
California Wat Ser	4	1961	105½	108½
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	72¼	74¾
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	106¾	109¾
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	99¼	102¼
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	92¼	95¼
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	95¾	98¾
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	97½	100½
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	94¼	97¼
Scr Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	96¾	99¾
So Bay Cons	5	1950	60	63¼
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	103¾	106¾
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	106	109

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, June 9

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables‡	$4.04	$4.04	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	§
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso‡	.2360	.2360	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡§	.0520	.0520	.2052
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3037	.3037	.6180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9000	.9000	1.693
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

†Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed, new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. xNominal.

Boston Stocks

June 9

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	81	81	81	81½
2.00	Bos Edison	24½	24	24	24
5.00	*Bos Elevated	57¾	57½	57¾	59
.64	*Bos Personal Prop	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
4.50	E Gas&E Pr pf	47	47	47	47½
1.25b	Emplyrs Group	23½	23¼	23¼	23¼
.20a	Int'l But Hole	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1.94a	Lamson pf	28½	28½	28½	28
	Maine Cent	3	3	3	3
3.25d	N E Tel & Tel	90⅛	89	89	90
4.00	Un Twist Drill	29	29	29	28¼
4.00b	Unit Shoe M	59	58¾	58	58

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941. no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942. no regular rate.

Newport News Shipbuilding

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company reports billings on shipbuilding contracts for the 13 weeks ended March 30, 1942, of $37,851,176 as compared with $16,441,462 for the comparable period in 1941. On March 30, 1042, the unbilled balance of shipbuilding contracts, including estimated contract prices for the construction of certain naval vessels awarded to the Company during September and December, 1941, and February, 1942, amounted to $471,792,691 as compared with a ship construction backlog of $433,189,923 on March 31, 1941.

Todd Shipyards Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Todd Shipyards Corp. reported for the fiscal year ended March 31 net income of $4,442,957, including nonrecurring profit of $1,438,400, equal to $21.67 a share on the capital stock. This compared with net income in 1941 of $2,981,049, equal to $14.52 a share.

Hercules Motor Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—Hercules Motor Corp. reported for the March quarter net profit of $109,684, equal to 35 cents a common share, against $226,436, or 73 cents a share, in the first quarter of 1941.

East Benefits From Reversed 'Gas' Pipe Flow

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—Three pipe lines which previously conveyed gasoline westward from the Atlantic Coast are being reversed to bring the fuel east, E. B. Swanson, research director for the Petroleum Co-ordinator's Office, reports.

Mr. Swanson assembled at the request of Senator Maloney (D) of Connecticut data on the reversal, together with information on the availability of barges and tank cars to bring the vital fuel into the rationed East Coast areas. The Senator presented the material to the Senate.

Three Lines Now Active

The three pipe lines mentioned by Senator Swanson were the Tuscarora, from Bayonne, N. J., to Midland, Pa., near the Ohio-Pennsylvania border, via Harrisburg; the Susquehanna pipe line, from Philadelphia to Cleveland; and the Keystone line, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh via Reading and Harrisburg.

On the Tuscarora line, Senator Swanson said, gasoline now is pumped westward as far as Harrisburg, with the remainder of the line closed down.

"Pumps are now being set at Midland in order to pump gasoline East, which is expected to start about the middle of June," Senator Swanson said. "At that time it is planned to pump about 12,000 barrels daily from Midland to Harrisburg and possibly beyond."

The Susquehanna line has ceased pumping westward beyond York, Pa. "At the western end of the line about 5,000 barrels daily of gasoline are being pumped eastward from Cleveland to Cessna," the research director found.

The Keystone line "now is pumping small quantities of gasoline westward as far as Harrisburg and about 4,000 barrels daily eastward from Pittsburgh."

Moving From Pittsburgh

"Crude oil now is being accumulated in the Pittsburgh area to fill the line, after which it will move 19,000 to 20,000 barrels daily of crude oil from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia," Senator Swanson said, adding that the movement had been expected to start last week.

Another project, he said, "covers the laying of a connecting line between the Ohio system at Tifflin, Ohio, and the Susquehanna system near Akron."

"This, or an alternative proposal involving barges between Toledo and Cleveland, will supply the 10,000 barrels daily of gasoline for movement eastward over the Susquehanna pipe line."

A letter containing similar information from Joseph B. Eastman, Defense Transportation Director, was presented by Senator Maloney. Eastman said plans called for completing the reversal of all westbound gasoline lines.

"So far as barge movements are concerned," Mr. Eastman said, "oil is now being moved in this way up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to Pittsburgh at the rate of 50,000 barrels per day."

Farm Appropriation Bill Hits Snag And Returned to House

WASHINGTON (AP)—A conference failed to agree, on an amendment to the $680,000,000 farm appropriation bill, permitting the government to sell surplus wheat for livestock feeding at about 83 cents a bushel and decided to return the measure to the House.

Senates adoption of the amendment, involving an indirect check on the price of grain, had furnished the Administration with at least a tentative victory over a badly split farm bloc but conferees said that victory now was threatened seriously.

The House previously had voted to bar the sales of Government-held wheat and other grains for livestock feeding at less than full parity, a computed price intended to give a farm product the same relative purchasing power it had in a past period, usually 1909-14.

The Senate, after controversy, voted to permit sales of up to 125,000,000 bushels of wheat at a minimum price of about 83 cents a bushel, despite the efforts of members from corn-growing states to put a 97-cent floor under such sales.

The Senate-House conferees also were reported to have decided to send back to the House a Senate-approved amendment requiring for the first time that soil conversion payments be added to marketing returns before farmers receive parity payments on crops.

Sears' Sales in May Off 19.4 P. C. From Year Ago

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears Roebuck & Company, mail order and retail merchandise firm, reported sales of $68,355,774 for May, a decline of 19.4 per cent from $84,839,135 in May, 1941.

For the first four months of the company's fiscal year sales totaled $282,365,839, an increase of 2.0 per cent over $276,930,379 in the same 1941 months.

WPB Restricts Copper

WASHINGTON (AP)——The War Production Board has imposed new limitations on the use of copper in farm tractors and motors. Effective June 15, producers will be prohibited from using copper in tractor starters, generators and electrical lighting equipment. The amount of copper for radiators will be cut 40 or 50 per cent. The order is expected to save about 720 tons of copper a year.

Jewel Tea Co. Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of Jewel Tea Co. in the four weeks ended May 23 amounted to $4,173,405, an increase of 42 per cent over $2,947,707 in the comparable weeks of 1941. Sales in the 20 weeks ended May 23 totaled $19,948,118, a gain of 44 per cent compared with $13,820,712 last year.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
50	Ame Wire (1a)	19	19	19
100	Air Assoc (3ag)	4½	4½	4½
10	Ala G: Sou (4½e)	76	76	76
50	Alum Co Am (2e)	89	89	89
150	Alum Co Am pf (6)	101	100½	101
100	Alum Ltd (h8)	76	76	76
200	Am C P&LA	7	7	7
250	Am CP&L A new	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
900	Am Cyan B (.60)	34½	34¼	34⅜
500	Am Gas&El (1.60a)	18	18	18
150	Am Gas&El pf (4¾)	98¼	98	98
200	Am Gen (.15e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Am Hard Rub (¼e)	11½	11½	11½
50	Am Laun Mch (.80a)	20¼	20¼	20¼
300	Am Lt&T (1.20)	9¾	9½	9¾
300	Am Lt&T pf (1½)	24¾	24¾	24¾
100	Am Maracaibo	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Am Republics (.35g)	5	5	5
100	Am Superpow	3-32	3-32	3-32
300	Am Superpow pf	1½	1½	1½
100	Am Thread pf (¾)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Am Writ Pap	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Anch Post F	2¼	2¼	2¼
20	Appal El Pow pf (4½)	98	97½	98
100	Ark Nat Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Ark Nat Gas A	¾	¾	¾
200	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4	4	4
100	Atl Cst Fish (½e)	3	3	3
200	Atlas Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Atlas D Forge (½e)	6	6	6
200	Babcock & Wil (½e)	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
300	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	23¾	23¾	23¾
200	Baldwin Loco war	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400	Baldwin Loco war	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Beech Airc	7⅜	7¼	7¼
100	Bellanca Airc	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Berk&Gas Furn	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Blue Ridge	⅜	⅜	⅜
150	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	30¼	30¼	30¼
200	Bohack (HC)	2½	2⅜	2½
30	Bohack (HC) 1pf	41	41	41
3000	Braz Tr L&P (.40e)	7¾	7½	7¾
200	Breeze Corp (1g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
1800	Brewst Aero (.30g)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
200	Bridgpt Mach	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Brown F&W	1½	1½	1½
50	Buckeye P L (4)	38½	38½	38½
200	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	12	12	12
200	Bunk Hill&S (1)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Carnation (1a)	38½	38½	38½
10	Caro P&L 47 pf (7)	107	107	107
400	Carrier Corp	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
300	Cessna Aire (1e)	8⅜	8¼	8¼
100	Chi Riv & Mach (¾e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
600	Cities Service	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Cit Svc pf (3g)	37½	37¼	37½
200	Cit Svc P&L $7 pf	80	74	80
40	Cit Svc P&L $6 pf	79	75	79
400	City Auto Stpg (.60)	4½	4½	4½
200	Clark Bros Elts	¾	¾	¾
400	Cleve El Illum (2½)	25	25	25
100	Colts P F Arm (2½e)	56	56	56
20	Colum G & E pf (5)	21	21	21
600	Colum G & G	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
250	Compo Sh Mch vtc (1)	8	7¾	7¾
1000	Conn Tel & El	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	49	49	49
10	Cons G&E Bal pf B	110	110	110
20	Cons G&E Bal pf C	100	100	100
200	Cons Gas Ut	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	69½	69	69
50	Copper Range (½e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Creole Pet (½a)	14	14	14
400	Cuban Atl Sug (1½e)	12⅜	12¼	12¼
100	Darby Pet (½g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Dennison Mfg A (.30a)	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Derby Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	†Divco Twin Trk (1g)	3½	3½	3½
600	Dobeckmun (3ae)	7⅝	7½	7⅝
200	Eagle Pich Ld(.20e)	7	7	7
100	East G&F 6pf (2⅜k)	23	23	23
100	East G&F pr pf(4½)	47¼	47¼	47¼
100	Easty WashMB(3⅜g)	2½	2½	2½
200	El Bond&Shpf(6)	44¾	44¾	44¾
500	El Bo&Sh$5 pf(5)

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

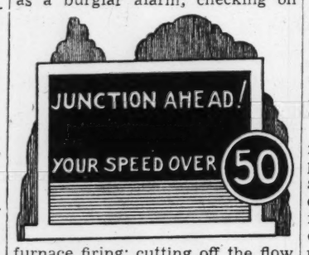
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Signboards Can Tell Each Motorist His Speed Automatically?

An Electronic Speed Cop, who issues no summonses, has been added to the already long list of uses for the photoelectric cell or "electric eye." The electric eye has been given jobs such as counting vehicles in the Holland tunnel; sorting objects by color; serving as a burglar alarm; checking on



furnace firing; cutting off the flow of material at predetermined weight, length, or level; opening doors, etc. Now it makes it possible for large signboards at the side of the road to warn passing motorists of their speed on the approaches to junctions and other danger points on the highway.

As the motorist approaches, the illuminated signboard is suddenly turned on. In just a second or two, large lighted numbers complete the sign giving the speed of the motorist.

To accomplish this, two photoelectric cells are mounted along the highway. As the motorist's car passes the first cell, an invisible beam of infra-red light is momentarily cut off, activating a relay which turns on the current which lights up the sign and starts an electronic timer which measures the speed of the car.

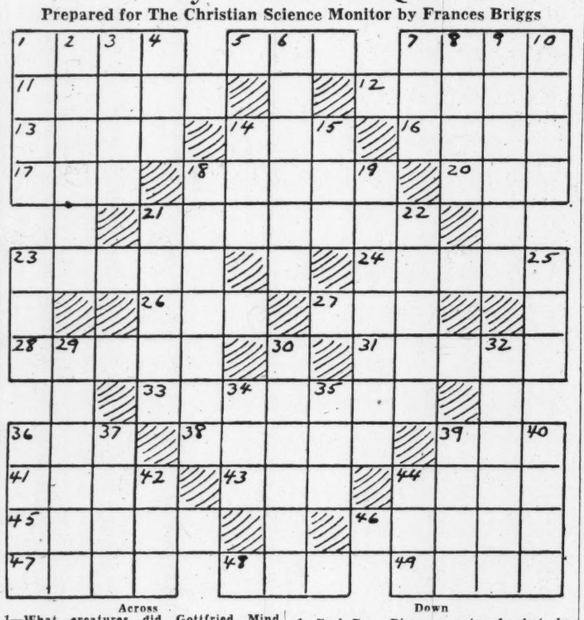
A little farther on a second beam is interrupted by the passing of the car and this causes the electric timer to calculate the speed at which the vehicle was traveling and flashes that speed on the sign in suddenly illuminated figures big enough to be read a mile away.

Almost any highway patrol officer will tell you that a favorite plaint of motorists accused of overstepping the speed mark is, "I didn't know how fast I was going." Thanks to an unwinking pair of electric eyes this no longer need be true. The electrons travel some 186,000 miles a second (the speed of light) and hop from the highway devices to the signboard in ample time to warn the fastest driver. Moreover, since the electronic speed cop is entirely automatic and completely impersonal, there is no use whatever in attempting to argue with the speed shown on the sign.

Such signboards would contribute in no small degree to safer driving on the highways if installed at intersections, grade crossings, bad curves, city limits, and the like.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

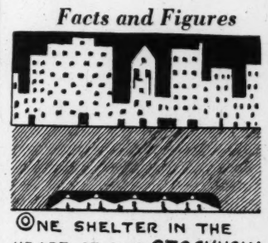
1—What creatures did Gottfried Mind paint?
5—Who was the patriarch of Uz?
7—What creatures does Morgan Dennis like to sketch?
11—Which one of Great Lakes is second in size?
12—What is an independent kingdom between India and Tibet?
13—In a row.
14—Would you pet, row, or don a petaurist?
16—What is a manufacturing town of Massachusetts?
17—Negative.
18—In the "Iliad," Hecuba is wife of whom?
20—Conducted.
21—What is a place of protection?
23—What is one of chief divisions of a long poem?
24—Recess in a wall is what?
26—What is a city of Paraguay?
27—Possessive pronoun.
28—What Italian operatic tenor was born in 1890?
31—What is single course in a race that consists of two or more courses (pl.)?
33—Mt. Chimborazo is in what country?
36—Who is Puck grown old in Barrie's "Dear Brutus"?
38—What is produced by refining molten pig iron?
39—To crowd.
41—How would you describe one who is a centenarian?
43—What suffix signifies "originating in"?
44—Margaret Sidney wrote of how many little Peppers?
45—A souvenir is what?
46—Tree trunks.
47—What creatures dwell in a formicary?
48—Where is Hot Springs National Park (abbr.)?
49—What was first name of author of "Poems of Pleasure"?

Down

1—Earl Derr Biggers wrote of what detective?
2—Rising light of the morning is called what?
3—Jog.
4—Adult female of swine is what?
6—Who is author of "Days Without End"?
7—What is an emblem of dawn?
8—What is a menilite?
9—Which of King Arthur's knights served as scullion for years before being knighted?
10—Toboggan is what?
14—What prefix denotes "prior to"?
15—To make lace.
18—What is the science of light called?
19—What is principal constituent of oil of peppermint?
21—What was it that piggy would not go over in certain Mother Goose rhyme?
22—What is upright piece of a step, from tread to tread?
23—What is a tooth on rim of a wheel?
25—What do you call anything having the shape of the letter S?
29—Who is heroine of Shakespeare's "Cymbeline"?
30—Who formed with Pompey and Crassus the First Triumvirate?
32—Person purchasing a Gladstone bag would probably expect to do what?
34—North American Indian.
35—Balmoral Castle is on banks of what river?
36—What is name assumed by Conrad the corsair in Byron's poem?
37—What is used to girdle the person?
39—Who is Jack's companion in certain nursery rhyme?
40—Color oakwood is also called what?
42—Who was a Roman underworld god?
44—Enemy.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Facts and Figures


ONE SHELTER IN THE HEART OF THE STOCKHOLM BUSINESS DISTRICT HAS A NATURAL ROCK CEILING NEARLY 50 FEET THICK.
AN AIRPLANE REQUIRES FROM 86 TO 180 LBS. OF RUBBER.
IT'S A FACT EIGHT HUNDRED SIXTY MILLION BOARD FEET OF LUMBER WILL GO INTO THE PACKAGING OF WAR MATERIALS DURING 1942
K. PARRIS

New Gadgets

For discharging static electricity from an automotive vehicle, a small metallic trailing wheel has recently been patented. It is intended to replace the clanking chain carried by gasoline trucks.

Victory gardeners may be interested in a new type of hoe recently patented which has a variety of interchangeable blades. The blades may include a straight edge of the usual type, a rounded edge, a sawtooth edge, a single V point, etc. They are attached by a simple interlocking device.

This device is for ladies' open-toe shoes. It's a protector, recently patented, which slips over the open-toe shoe, covering just the hole, thus preventing mud, dirt, or water from entering when out walking. Once in the house, the protector can be removed.

In Lighter Vein

Rainy Day

A Cleveland savings bank that had been in one spot for many years, decided in 1890 to change its location. In moving, a pass book that had once belonged to John D. Rockefeller was uncovered. Mr. Rockefeller, it appeared, had opened an account when he first started to work, and after a number of years of slow and methodical saving, had accumulated almost $1,000. One of the directors of the bank happened to see the book and told the oil magnate about it.

"I remember it very well," said Rockefeller, "and I'm sorry I ever closed it. One of these days I must start another savings account with you. You know, it's a good thing to have a little money laid aside for an emergency!"

No Opportunist

The mother of William Jennings Bryan came to hear her son deliver one of his first important speeches. Mr. Bryan outdid himself.

After the meeting he sought her out and inquired, "Well, mother, what did you think of it?"

"Why, William," she replied, "it seemed to me you didn't improve all your opportunities."

"How do you mean, mother?" asked the boy orator.

"Why," said the frank old lady, "it seemed to me that you had several opportunities to sit down before you did."—Wall Street Journal.

Who Is This?
Answer: Daniel Boone.

Who Is This?

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

In spite of his numerous hairbreadth escapes, this adventurous frontiersman of early American history lived to the age of eighty-six. When he was twenty-six years old he acquired his taste for exploring while hunting and traveling through eastern Tennessee. Later, after listening to the glowing accounts of the wilderness which was Kentucky, he left home for two years and, with five companions, explored that country. His adventures have been the basis for many historical and fictional stories which young boys have devoured for generations.

(Score . . . 100)

He literally fell in love with the untamed region of Kentucky and shortly after visiting it he moved his entire family there and even persuaded five other families to do the same. They were attacked by Indians, but finally, after two years, reached the Kentucky River and founded the village which bore his name.

(Score . . . 75)

During the Revolutionary War he was of great assistance to the other settlements of Kentucky because of his knowledge of the terrain. Once he was captured and taken to an English post, where he was made a member of the Shawnee tribe. He escaped, however, when he heard that his town was in danger and traveled one hundred and sixty miles in four days to help defend it. Although during his life he had acquired a great deal of land, he lost most of it because he had neglected to file his claims in the proper legal fashion.

(Score . . . 25)

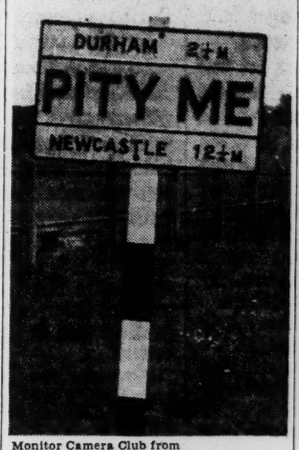
Answer Appears Elsewhere on This Page.

Home Hint

Soap for your washing machine will do a more efficient job if dissolved in boiling water, says a home economics expert.

A Verse for Today . . .

He sent from above, he took me, he drew me out of many waters.—Ps. 18:16



Monitor Camera Club from J. D. Robinson, Darlington, England

'Pathetic' Village

Interesting signpost snapped on the outskirts of a small English town.

Brevities

Kansas City Star: After removing several wrappings from a parcel we ran onto a special notice on a separate piece of paper marked in red letters, "Important"—the notice read, according to Iska, "Save paper—Uncle Sam needs it for national defense."

Boost Up the Ladder

(Evansville (Ind.) Courier-Press

Eight years ago clothing belonging to a number of men at the Rescue Mission was destroyed by fire. An appeal for suits brought a generous response, among those donating suits being John R. Mason, of Evansville.

But the suit fitted none of these men.

Soon after, however, a man arrived at the Mission, his clothing ruined by a ride on a freight train. The suit fitted perfectly.

Mr. Mason, recently in Chicago, visited a Mission. The superintendent said he had been told the story of the suit by a Chicago business man. He arranged a meeting.

"I'm in business now and doing very well," the man told Mr. Mason. "I've always wanted to show you how grateful I was for that suit; now I want you to buy the best suit you can."

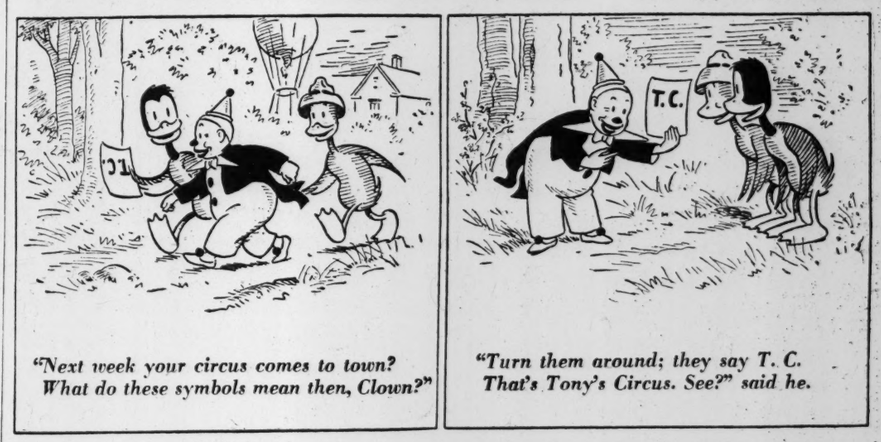
And he wrote a check for $100.

Daily Quotation

OUR life is what our thoughts make it.
—Marcus Aurelius.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Explained*

By The Hagers



"Next week your circus comes to town? What do these symbols mean then, Clown?"

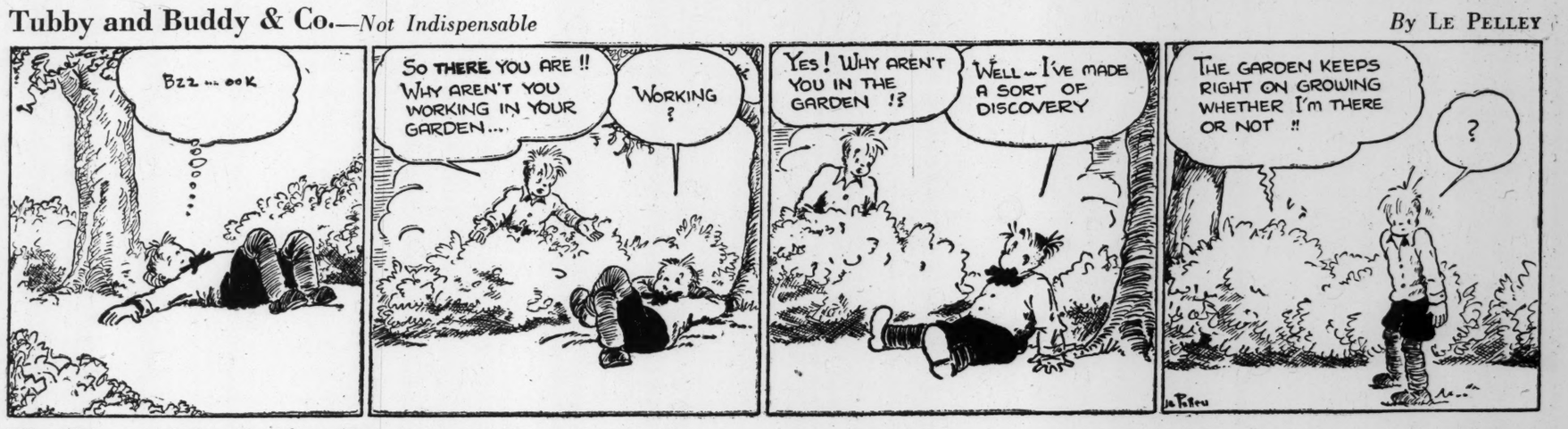
"Turn them around; they say T. C. That's Tony's Circus. See?" said he.

"Well, Ted," I quacked, "Drakeville's home guard Will not take this affair too hard."

"Except," said Ted, "we'll get no thanks, And still be privates in the ranks."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Not Indispensable*

By Le Pelley


BZZ... OOK
SO THERE YOU ARE !! WHY AREN'T YOU WORKING IN YOUR GARDEN...
WORKING ?
YES! WHY AREN'T YOU IN THE GARDEN !?
WELL - I'VE MADE A SORT OF DISCOVERY
THE GARDEN KEEPS RIGHT ON GROWING WHETHER I'm THERE OR NOT !!
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Mail Time*

By Rodgers

This morning my friend and I went over to the telegraph office to see if any word had come from the Boss.
While we were there the mail came in at the Post office next door.
Wow! It seems to me they should yell, fore - gangway - or something like that!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Prisoners and Prayer

The attention of America has recently been newly turned to the lot of war prisoners. Descriptions of life in Nazi concentration camps and reports seeping through from the Far East must touch the hearts of all who have hearts. Added are the stories from occupied countries which hunger and brutality have turned into prisons.

Christians cannot afford to let the emotion engendered by such reports turn into the negative channels of hatred and vengeance. For directed into positive activity it can speed the day of liberation. But what can I do? many ask. Beyond aiding the war effort of the United Nations, what can be done? Actually here, as in all human problems, ways are being found by those who care enough to find them.

One essential is the compassion which sees that hate and fear have caged the jailers as well as their prisoners, and that freedom will come primarily through liberation of thought.

Some individuals who wanted to help are writing to prisoners or are helping to prepare packages of food and comforts. And to all there is available the method described in the Twelfth Chapter of Acts when the early Christians sought to help Peter after he had been imprisoned by Herod:

> Prayer was made without ceasing of the church unto God for him.

The sequel is known wherever the Bible is read. Have not Christians today an equal understanding of God's power to free men and keep them free?

The Court Can Turn

The five-to-four decision by which the United States Supreme Court has held that municipalities can limit freedom of religious discussion by taxes on the selling of tracts or leaflets is important in itself—if not ominous. But possibly more important, and definitely more hopeful, is an incidental statement made on behalf of three justices in a dissenting opinion.

These three, Associate Justices Black, Douglas, and Murphy, joining Chief Justice Stone in opposition to the majority decision, recall the flag salute case of 1940 and announce that they have been won over to the point of view which the Chief Justice alone expressed in a dissent to that decision. Presumably they would not now support a local school board in requiring a child to salute the American Flag regardless of conscientious scruples but would recognize that compulsion may reduce to an empty gesture what should be an act of eager patriotism.

The largeness of mind which is capable of admitting a mistake and a change of opinion indicates an encouraging capacity for self-correction in the Court. The direction of the conversion in this case, moreover, shows a timely solicitude for the very freedoms of thought and conviction which America is defending but which become doubly imperiled in wartime.

The license taxes on itinerant peddlers or book agents which were applied in the current case ranged from $5 in one community to $25 a month in another. Associate Justice Reed, speaking for the majority of the Court, emphasized that constitutional freedoms are not absolute but are bounded by other rights of the community. Where the Court upheld the authority of municipalities to charge "reasonable fees," it is easy to envisage the application of fees which would become prohibitive. Chief Justice Stone said this might readily become a way "for the effective suppression of speech and press and religion despite constitutional guaranties."

What? No "War Song"!

Those who cut their musical teeth on "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," or perhaps in World War One marched to the tune of "Tipperary," may be inclined to wonder why the present military endeavor has as yet given no rise to a nationally popular war song. But the lyricists and composers have not been idle—as one may gather by listening to the radio or scanning the sheet-music counters.

While the United States may not have adopted one of the many military melodies which have been turned out since December 7, it, nevertheless, *is* singing a "war song." One may hear it in the activities of airplane and bomber plants, in the huge tank factories, in shipyards, in agricultural areas in the sound of tractor, reaper, and gleaner. None has found time as yet to set down the words and music, but the title has been chosen—America.

But in the Atlantic—

Americans justifiably rejoice in the success of their Navy in the Pacific in repelling the attack on Midway Island. But sinkings of tankers and merchant vessels have been continuing at the rate of three or four a day in the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean, barely off American shores.

Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, after a hearing with high naval officers, gives the cheering report that, with anti-submarine patrol craft now being delivered in numbers to the Navy, the undersea raiders are being compelled to operate farther at sea from the eastern United States seaboard. In addition it is to be recognized that offshore ship losses have been part of the price of using escort vessels to convoy soldiers and equipment to the distant fronts.

Nevertheless, this cost in ships and men should certainly be kept as low as possible. Without doubt the Navy is pushing energetically its solutions for this problem which involve extensive use of 110-foot and 173-foot diesel-powered patrol boats. These, according to accounts, will scarcely be in service in adequate numbers to complete the Long Island-to-Bahamas patrol for another month or longer, and may not be adequate to "seal" the Gulf and Caribbean in less than a year.

Meanwhile there are many yachtsmen with a fair knowledge of navigation along the coast who believe the Navy might make more use than it has of them and their craft. Mr. Vinson's committee has taken notice of this criticism and asserts that the Navy already has taken over all vessels large enough to be of use in the search.

His report deals in terms of patrol craft and trained personnel capable of engaging a submarine with a prospect of sinking it. These, of course, are essential, but it would seem that there must be some value in a screen of smaller craft, down to, say, 60-foot motorboats, which could at least act as spotters to give the alarm and make submarines more cautious about coming to periscope depth. British small-boat owners showed their mettle at Dunkirk, and the American Navy should not lightly pass over any possible assets in its battle with the submarine along home shores.

Men Over Machines

> God give us men. A time like this demands
> Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands!

In this day of machines we need, even more than when the poet Holland wrote, his reminder that individuals and ideas are still paramount. With Americans tending to accept the all too easy belief that since the "Battle of Production" is being won winning the war is only a question of time, we welcome Dr. James P. Baxter's redressing of the emphasis in his Phi Beta Kappa oration at Harvard. Recognizing that mass-production America should have an advantage in mechanized warfare, he warned that without trained manpower "tanks and planes are but dross."

One of the figures often cited to point up the importance of manpower is the estimate that it requires 150 men in uniform to maintain and supply every fighting airplane. This is probably an excessive figure, yet it may direct our consideration to the vital role not only of the men and women who make the planes, but of those who get them to the front line by air ferry, railway, and ship, and who service them with fuel, housing, new parts, etc. In every country at war today the great shortage is in manpower.

But even where this is recognized, mechanical and materialized thinking is still placing the emphasis merely on physical units—on so many divisions of troops or on a large "labor reservoir." The military men are necessarily emphasizing training and hardening. Americans will soon be taking pride in the fine army that has been developed in the last two years. Yet the finest thing about the American Army is not its equipment nor its training, but its morale.

Intelligence and character and confidence in the rightness of their cause will win this war for the peoples who have stood up against Axis aggression. There must be men with ideas even to make machines. To transport machines and use them most effectively is primarily a question of intelligence and courage. The poet was right when he put the emphasis on men and put first not their "ready hands" but their "strong minds, great hearts, true faith."

Our Readers Say—

We—the Government

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why do we say "they," the Government, are doing thus and so—especially when something which does not suit us or come up to our expectations?

This United States is a government "by the people."

We will be more helpful when our attitude is: God helping us, *we* must find a better way to do this, *we* must exemplify the highest form of Christian democracy.

We do not know what we would do without The Christian Science Monitor, with its accurate reports and clear far-seeing vision, in these times. E. M.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Are We Putting Politics First?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Our men in the armed forces of America are facing death on battle fronts all over the world. They are fighting bravely, but they need the 100 per cent co-operation and support of everyone back home. They need more weapons—more tanks, planes, guns, ships. It certainly is not fair, not reasonable, not American to ask these men to risk everything while labor here at home—earning more in a week in many cases than our soldiers and sailors receive in a month—insists upon 40 hours a week with time and a half for overtime.

What about honesty in trusteeship, as applied to Government? What are the duties of our elected public officials if not to administer the affairs of this country in an honest, conscientious, righteous way? Certainly they ought to place the good of the Nation first. In so doing they are bound, upon occasion, to step on the toes of some. But as the leaders of the people, they ought to have the courage and the vision to do so, even though it costs them votes. Surely the elected representatives of the people are the trustees of the people. Honesty in trusteeship is as vital and important in government as it is in private enterprise.

When is America going to wake up to the terrible truth that by placing politics first, by putting votes ahead of victory, this country is tragically repeating the mistakes that crushed France? When is it going to become clear to our leaders that they have a sacred responsibility to discharge which they must discharge, even though they lose some of labor's votes, before we shall be able to win this war?

HARVEY C. FRUEHAUF,
President, Fruehauf Trailer Company
Detroit

Construction for Destruction?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Germany can never make amends for the destruction it wrought. It can never alleviate the suffering it caused. It cannot resuscitate the lives it destroyed but it can be made to do this:

For every life lost in the occupied countries by reason of the war; whether by battle, starvation, execution, or suicide, the aggressor nations should be made to contribute an equal number of able-bodied men and women (if there be any left) to each of the said countries. These emigrees should be forced to work one hour for every dollar's worth of damage inflicted on the invaded territories. They should be given proper housing, food, clothing, medical attention, recreation and leisure, but no money, and this situation should endure until the complete debt is liquidated as prescribed by the Allied war councils.

This would be small restitution for the terrible war that has been unleashed on humanity but at least it would teach a lesson that should prevent a repetition of further gangster outbreaks. R. L. BAGGS

New York

Pensions and X Cards

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The adverse publicity regarding pensions for Congress, X cards, and so on, while unfair to most of our Representatives in Washington, springs from the fact that such acts give the public a strong impression that a Congressman's first duty is to look out for his personal interests.

Although I contribute to the Red Cross, U. S. O. and other similar organizations, and allot 12 per cent of my salary for war bonds, I would pay any necessary new taxes with relish if I knew that every American, including Congressmen and Governmental employees, was sharing the burden.

Leadership doesn't mean cooking up laws for the other fellow. Everyone, including Congressmen, should do his part in paying for and helping win this war.

If Congress wants to regain some of its lost prestige and stimulate a real "all-out" war effort, it should stop exempting itself from sharing the same hardships and paying the same taxes as the people it is supposed to represent. KENNETH P. MOFFATT

Long Beach, Calif.

Courses for War Prisoners?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One important feature of our wartime opportunities is, I believe, being overlooked. I refer to our military and civilian men or women who are prisoners of Japan or other Axis nations. To teach, through correspondence, those who express a desire for self-improvement while in prison camps, would in my judgment, express true helpfulness and compassion.

There are several mechanical trades successfully taught by correspondence, besides languages, architecture, mechanical drawing and other useful activities that would develop men along practical lines, thereby greatly adding to their usefulness and earning capacity when the war is over and they return home. These courses could be offered either through the Red Cross or some specially set-up Government Agency.

Such a plan could become reciprocal between warring nations and in no respect impede the vigorous prosecution of the war as from time immemorial correspondence to prisoners of war has been quite freely exchanged. D. L. WOODRUFF

San Francisco

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"G-r-r-r!"

Down the Middle of the Road

But—the People Are Better

By Erwin D. Canham

Two momentous facts have come to light in the six months, just ended, since Pearl Harbor was attacked.

Americans have learned that they possess and can use all the fortitude, courage, and character that distinguished their ancestors.

Americans have determined that after war is won, they must also strive for, win, and preserve the peace.

These facts are far more important than the tide of military events. They have long-range significance. They show America in the act of re-discovering its own wellsprings of strength, and of finding its place in the world. They are the result, largely, of bad blows and reverses. Had our arms met with instant success, had we had none of the bitter trials of the last six months, our national mood today might have been compounded out of shallow cocksureness and heedless, nationalistic escapism.

Actually, despite the seemingly splendid news of recent days, we are nowhere near evening the score with our adversaries, and the tide of the war cannot confidently be said to have turned. Perhaps it is turning or has actually turned, but we cannot be sure of that now. The vast areas that Japan has conquered have incalculable resources and strategic advantages; the serious plight of China, the continued ship sinkings in the Atlantic, the long months of assault stretching ahead of Russia on its long German front, the possibility of further Japanese conquests in Siberia, the uncertainties in the Near and Middle East, are all factors which deter over-confidence today.

* * *

But already, by our re-discovery of our own character and courage and by our decision to see this thing through the peace crisis as well as the war, we have scored the greatest possible moral victory. We have begun to win the war within, and when that is done the war without will be much more easy to finish.

It is, of course, a little early to say with complete confidence that the American people have decided to win the peace. But every indication is that the statement is true. Some of our most thoughtful and bold leaders: Henry Wallace, Sumner Welles, Wendell Willkie, Harold Stassen—have said lately with much emphasis that we must accept a large responsibility in preserving the kind of world we want. Hardly a voice has been raised to urge the old kind of isolationism. And if such voices were raised, they would be repudiated by many.

Youth, at the very least, would repudiate them. For American young people will refuse to be cheated again. The conclusion is now well-nigh generally accepted that the United States helped lose the last peace. "It must not happen again!" is the cry with which young America is today grasping its war duties.

The attitude of this young America is perhaps the finest sign of our moral triumph. Men are training for war and women for scarcely less vital auxiliary posts with poise and seriousness that are historically significant. Perhaps we are not heated up to the temperature that makes the best fighting tools. Certainly organizational mistakes are still far too numerous. We do not, of course, have the fierce, despairing élan of the Russian people before Moscow last November. Nor is our grim resolution and fortitude anything like that of the British people after Dunkirk.

* * *

But we are quite prepared today to do anything we are called upon to do. If it had to be fighting on the beaches, we would fight on the beaches. If it means going without motorcars and food, we are prepared for that, too. Some millions of careers and civilian lives have been disrupted in these last months, and few have complained. We are learning the new jobs. It has been hard for some, particularly for those who have seen their dear ones go into danger. But it hasn't been hard for the Nation as a whole. The material sacrifices haven't been hard at all. They have really been easy, and we have most of us got great satisfaction out of attempting our part.

Great changes lie ahead. They will almost certainly be as unforeseen and unbelievable during the next six months as those we have witnessed in the last. Only one thing is imperative: that we keep our resolution to do this job. The task is not simply that of winning a war. It is, rather, that of winning our own "soul." And by "soul," of course we mean our character, our consciousness that our nation and our way of life are still very good and redeemable things, our determination to preserve and regenerate everything that is right about our world.

One remembers this bit of British dialogue:

"The food is worse than it used to be.
"The job is worse than it used to be.
"The trains are worse. . . .
"The roads are worse. . . .
"The houses are worse. . . .
"ONLY THE PEOPLE ARE BETTER."

May that be true in America, too.

Mirror of World Opinion

No More Liquor

The War Production Board has announced that all liquor distillery plants will be converted eventually to the production of alcohol for military needs. The liquor industry gives its whole-hearted approval to the announcement, for which the general public interested in winning the war might have reason for unqualified gratification if it had not also been announced that liquor manufacturers already had built up a three-to-five-year supply of liquor of all kinds.

There is something terribly dreary in this, in spite of the fact that the liquor industry works years ahead and always has a big supply in the process of aging. We have built up no three-to-five-year supply of rubber, although the war was long in coming. We have built up no three-to-five-year supply of magnesium, of tin, of scrap iron, of tungsten carbide, even of military alcohol. Building up stockpiles of this nature was the Nazi game. Our boys built up a nice supply of liquor.—*The New Republic.*

The Wide Horizon

Precedent for the French

By Norton Webb

What will the French people do after their liberation by the United Nations victory? What kind of government will they set up? Will French reaction block a return to the Republic? A precedent set late in the last century seems to carry both encouragement and a warning.

After nineteen years' suffering under the despot Napoleon III, whom the Germans crushed at Sedan on September 1, 1870, the people of France, with lightning quickness, in a mere three days after their defeat, set up a provisional republican government. But their pent-up fury against the defunct French emperor and especially signs monarchists were trying for a restoration, brought on the bloody Paris Commune of 1871. The Provisional Republican Government proved unable to prevent Rightist-instigated executions of 3,989 republican patriots and removal of some 13,000 others to remote regions. The cause of the Republic began to fade. Its end seemed still surer as what French historians call the "great clerical offensive" to counter mounting republicanism got under way all over France.

But the popularly elected National Assembly nevertheless continued in session at Versailles. Describing the assembly the able French republican leader, Camille Pelletan, said: "Seven hundred representatives sat separated in the middle by a *couloir*. On one side were all the partisans of past monarchies. On the other, the army of French republican democracy—two worlds separated by an abyss." The monarchists were in the majority. The newly created office of Chief of the French State (original pattern for Pétain?) was filled by one of their members, Adolphe Thiers, whom Louis Blanc, French publicist and historian, says reactionaries looked on as a symbol of the Church fighting to restore the monarchy.

* * *

By 1873, the cause of French republicanism again began to fade under monarchist pressure. Royalist success in restoring the Count of Chambord as King of France looked imminent. But an unexpected split developed in the ranks of the future Henri V (Count of Chambord) and the plot fell through.

For two more years the French National Assembly carried on feverishly with republicans battling reactionary opposition to framing a constitution. Stalwart French republicans included Edgar Quinet, poet and philosopher; Louis Blanc, Camille Pelletan, Jules Ferry, father of the French public schools; Jules Mélines, economist and protectionist; Georges Clemenceau, statesman; François Raspail, chemist, universal suffragist and one of France's first socialists; Madier de Montjau, and the famed, fiery republican fighter and orator, Léon Gambetta who, from 1872 to 1875, while the fate of French democracy lay in precarious balance, went into every corner of France to rouse the population to support the Republic.

Finally, after four years of heated debating and violent opposition, French Republicans in the National Assembly succeeded in bringing over a certain number of monarchists into the democratic camp. On January 30, 1875, a set of laws were enacted by the Assembly which were to become France's new Constitution. The vote was 352 to 353. A majority of just one ballot had assured the life of the Third French Republic that was now launched on its seventy-year career which ended so lamentably after the French collapse in 1940. The new French elections of 1875 brought a large republican majority to the Chamber of Deputies while that of the Senate was only feebly reactionary.

* * *

If Frenchmen were able to restore the Republic in 1870 under much less favorable conditions, they can surely under the much better ones promised after this war, not only by a mere hairbreadth, but an overwhelming majority, re-create an improved French democracy. They will then probably see the mistake of having patterned their Republic too much after a limited monarchy and that its resultant top-heavy structure not only precluded a régime of truly free men but engendered many of the system's political ills.

This hopeful precedent, however, as can be seen, carries with it also a warning. For unless there is vigilance, thwarted French reactionaries, now represented by Vichy, may try—even after Hitler's end—to block or sabotage postwar French republican efforts as they did in 1870.

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